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BEAVER ARGUS.

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New Year's Day.

Happy are they who can stand on the threshold of the New Year, conscious that as they have grown older they have also grown wiser and better, and that the knowledge thus derived from experience, and the good principles which have acquired strenth with increase of years, have taught them to sympathise with the errors and frailties of others less fortunate than themselves, and to cast the mantle of charity over abberrations in morals which they are constrained to condemn. There are very few among us, even of those who can distinguished as men of unimpeachable moral character, who have always succeeded in resisting temptation in some form or other, and by the force of correct principles and a strong will, have trodden with even and unfaltering steps the pathway of innocence and purity.

Of those thousands who, one year ago this day, entered the world's arena, and like the chivalric Knights of old challenged all comers to dispute with them the victor's laurel, how many have either received mortal wounds in the struggle or have become humbled to the dust; and how few yet remain in the lists with their plumes unruffled and their armour unindented and with out spot or stain. Those who depend wholly for success in the battle of life upon the skill they have acquired in the use of their peculiar implements, whether pointed to the vocation of the farmer or the artisan, of the clerk or the merchant, forgetting that in such encounters, time, and circumstance, fitness of occasion, the strength of the adversary and their own measure of endurance must also be taken into consideration, will have yet to learn and unlearn before they can reasonably expect that success will crown their efforts.

On this Continent, and in this age of Progress, since wealth has become the symbol of respectability, and extravagant display its outward manifestation, the moral and the intellectual have been subordinated to the generally to the practical. In making haste to get rich, men forget to cultivate those nobler qualities of the mind and of the heart, which alone can make wealth really desirable, and old age honorable and serene.

We do but play our parts imperfectly on this earthly stage, if we bend all our energies to the acquisition of external trappings, and neglect to cultivate those cardinal virtues which are the more glorious attributes of the Christian gentleman. The permanence of our Republic is not so much endangered by the fierce strife between contending political parties as by the gradual lowering of the standard of morality among us, our loose system of domestic training, and the imperfect manner in which the poorer classes are educated.—All these evils arise from an ordinate thirst after wealth, and the extravagant habits which its acquirement has encouraged. It needs no process of retrogression to bring us back to a better condition of things. The remedy is not in reaction, but in checks and guards. We must temper ardour with prudence; accustom the thought not merely to precede the action, but to weigh well the consequences; train our children to habits of obedience, and inspire them with a proper reverence for the law of the land and the precepts of the Gospel; popularize education among all classes of citizens, and atone for past neglect, by making Home a household Temple, in which the affections are shrined, instead of a vanity Fair where Fashion reigns supreme, and solid comfort is sacrificed to meretricious display.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Governor's Message.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly:

Fellow-Citizens:—In obedience to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, you have assembled to discharge the important and responsible duties that devolve upon you. To protect the rights and privileges of the people, advance their interests, and promote the welfare and prosperity of the State, should be the aim and end of all your legislation. In the discharge of my duties, it will be a pleasure to co-operate with you in the accomplishment of these objects.

The past year has been one of unusual prosperity. The bounties of a kind Providence have not been withheld from our Commonwealth. A plenteous harvest has rewarded the labor of the husbandman. Honorable industry, in all its departments, has been encouraged. No financial embarrassments—no commercial distress—no political or social evils, have interrupted the progress, or checked the energies of the people. The great interests of education, morality and religion, have been cherished and sustained. Health and peace, with their attendant blessings, have been ours. To Him "who rules the Nations by his power, and from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," are we indebted for these mercies, and to Him should be given the homage of our devout gratitude and praise.

The financial condition of the Commonwealth is highly satisfactory. Every demand upon the Treasury has been promptly met and paid, without the aid of loans. The operations of this department will be exhibited in detail in the report of the State Treasurer.

For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1855, the receipts at the Treasury (including the balance in the Treasury on the first day of December, 1855, of $1,243,597 33) have been $6,321,937 64. The total expenditures for the same period were $5,077,142 22. Balance in the Treasury, December 1, 1856, $1,244,795 42.

Excluding the balance in the Treasury on the first of December, 1856, the receipts from all sources, were $5,078,240 33. The ordinary expenditures for the same period, were $4,113,144 77, showing an excess of receipts over ordinary expenditures of $1,265,095 56.

The extraordinary payments for the same year, were $1,263,997 45, as follows, viz: To the completion of the Portage railroad, and for the payment of debts previously contracted on that work, $181,494 11; to the North Branch extension, $122,728 52; to relay the south track of the Columbia railroad, $267,000 00; for motive power in 1855, $118,049 42; to enlarge the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal, $13,960 00; for general repairs in 1853-54-55, $63,965 11; to domestic creditors, $151 63; to old claims on the main line, examined by the commissioners, and paid under the act of May 22, 1856, $130,512 09; to the redemption of loans, $227,824 47; and relief notes cancelled, $38,217 00.

The interest on the funded debt which fell due in February and August last, was then paid, and that which becomes due in February next, will be paid with equal promptness, out of available means now in the Treasury. The punctuality with which the interest on the public debt has been paid, and the ability of the Treasury to meet all legitimate demands upon it, have inspired public confidence in our securities, and contributed largely to establish and sustain the credit of the Commonwealth.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund report the sum of $722,432 93 as due by the Treasury to that fund. This amount will be applied to the redemption of relief notes now in circulation, and to the payment of the funded debt. Heretofore the available means in the Treasury have been applied, to some extent, in payment of outstanding temporary loans, which bear an annual interest of six per centum; it being deemed advisable, as a matter of economy, to pay these loans, rather than the funded debt, which bears a much less rate of interest. It is expected that the balance of the temporary loans will be paid before the close of the current year, and the operation of the sinking fund resumed and continued as directed by law.

The funded and unfunded debt of the State, including temporary loans, on the first day of December, 1855, as per reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, was as follows, viz:

FUNDED DEBT.

6	per cent loan,	$516,154 53	
5	do do	38,960,445 04	
4½	do do	388,200 00	
4	do do	100,000 00	
Total funded debt			$39,907,799 97

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation,	$258,773 00	
Int'st certificates outstanding,	29,157 25	
Domestic cred'rs	1,264 00	
Bal. temp. loan, April 19, 1853,	525,000 00	
Bal. temp. loan, May 9, 1854,	346,000 00	
Total unf'd debt,		1,160,194 25
Total debt, Dec. 1, 1855,		41,067,994 22

The funded and unfunded debt at the close of the last fiscal year, December 1, 1856, was as follows, viz:

6	per cent. loan,	$511,781 00	
5	do do	38,866,994 50	
4½	do do	388,200 00	
4	do do	100,000 00	
Total fund'd debt			$39,866,975 50

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation,	$229,556 00	
Int. on certificates outstanding,	23,691 37	
do unclaimed,	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors,	1,164 00	
Bal. of temp. loan, April 19, 1853,	400,000 00	
Bal. of temp. loan, May 9, 1854,	184,000 00	
		$ 834,859 75
Tot. debt, Dec. 1, '56,		40,701,835 25
Tot. debt, Dec 1, '55,		$41,067,994 22
do do 1, '56,		40,701,835 25
Decrease,		366,158 97

It thus appears that during the past fiscal year, the sum of three hundred and sixty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-seven cents has been paid in liquidation of the public debt. This, taken in connection with the fact, that during the year ending November 30, 1855, six hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and one dollars and two cents were paid on the same account, exhibits the gratifying fact, that the process of reducing the public debt has commenced; and, unless checked by reckless mismanagement and extravagant expenditure, must continue until the people and the Commonwealth are relieved from the debt and taxation with which they are burdened. In addition to this reduction of the public debt, large appropriations and payments were made for the completion of the Portage railroad and for debts previously contracted on that work; for old and unsettled claims recently adjusted by the commissioners appointed under the act of last session; for re-laying the south track of the Columbia railroad; for enlarging the Delaware division of the canal, and for other purposes. These extraordinary demands upon the Treasury have ceased, or will soon cease, with the necessity that created them; and thus leave a still larger portion of the revenues to be applied in payment of the public debt.

A careful examination of the financial condition of the Commonwealth—her sources of revenue and the probable future expenditures, has inspired the hope that the time is not far distant when the public debt will be fully paid, and this without increasing the subjects or ratio of taxation. It has already been shown that the revenues of the past year exceeded the ordinary expenditures one million two hundred and sixty-five thousand ninety-five dollars and fifty-six cents. The estimated receipts and expenditures for the current year, which will be presented to you in the report of the State Treasurer, show that the excess of receipts over ordinary expenditures, may reach the sum of one and a half million of dollars. These estimates, although approximations, will not be far from the true result. Allowing, then, four hundred thousand dollars for annual extraordinary expenditures—and under a wise system of economy in no probable contingency can they exceed that sum—we will have at least one million of dollars to be appropriated annually for the payment of the public debt. With the rapid development of the wealth and resources of the Commonwealth—the increase of population—of the value of real estate, and of the amount and value of property of every description, the revenues must, and will continue to increase. This natural and necessary increase of revenue will supply every deficiency and every demand upon the Treasury that falls within the range of probability. If, then, the sum of one million dollars be appropriated annually in liquidation of this debt, and the accruing interest on the sums paid, be applied in the manner of a sinking fund, the entire indebtedness of the Commonwealth will be extinguished in less than twenty-three years. If these premises are correct—and their correctness can only be impaired by unwise legislation, or the imprudent management of our finances—the truth of the proposition is susceptible of the clearest demonstration. Assuming the public debt on the first day of December, 1856, to be, in round numbers, forty millions five hundred thousand dollars, and that at the end of each fiscal year one million dollars, with the accruing interests on former payments, will be paid, unerring calculation will determine the result to be as before indicated. Thus, before the expiration of the year 1879, Pennsylvania may stand redeemed from the oppression of her public debt, and her people be released from a taxation imposed to meet its accruing interest, and to maintain the faith and credit of the Commonwealth. These views are not Utopian. By practicing strict economy in all departments of the government—avoiding extravagant expenditure—refusing to undertake any new schemes of internal improvement and holding to a rigid accountability the receiving and disbursing agents of the State, their realization may be anticipated with confidence.

I must again call the attention of the Legislature to a subject referred to in my last annual message, in the following terms:

"By the thirty-eighth section of the act of the 16th of April, 1845, entitled "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of Government, the repair of the canals and railroads of the State, and other claims upon the Commonwealth," the Governor was authorized to cause certificates of State stock to be issued to all persons or bodies corporate holding certificates for the payment of interest on the funded debt of the State, which fell due on the first day of August, 1842, the first days of February and August, 1843, and the first days of February and August, 1844, in an amount equal to the amount of certificates so held, upon their delivering up said certificates to the Auditor General. In pursuance of the authority thus given, certificates of State stock to the amount of four millions one hundred and five thousand one hundred and forty dollars and twenty cents, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August in each year, and redeemable on or after the first day of August, 1855, were issued. The minimum period fixed by law for the redemption of these certificates, expired on the first day of August, 1855. No provision has been made for their renewal or redemption.

"Although by the terms of the act authorising these certificates of State stock, as also by the conditions of the certificates issued in pursuance thereof, the time of payment, after the expiration of the minimum period, is optional with the debtor, the Commonwealth, yet a due regard for the credit of the State requires that provision should be made for their renewal or redemption. To redeem these certificates, a loan would become necessary, and as a loan cannot be effected, in the present financial condition of the country, on terms more favorable to the State than those on which these certificates were issued, I would recommend that authority be given to issue the bonds of the Commonwealth in renewal of said certificates, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable on or after the expiration of twenty years; and that the bonds be issued with coupons or certificates of interest attached, in sums equal in amount to the semi-annual interest thereon payable on the first days of February and August in each and every year, at such place as may be designated. This change in form and character of the certificates, it is believed, will be so advantageous to the holders, without increasing the liabilities of the Commonwealth, as to induce a willing and prompt exchange at a premium for the bonds proposed to be issued."

The report of the Canal Commissioners will be laid before you, and will exhibit in detail the condition of the public works—their general operation and the receipts and expenditures for the past fiscal year.

The total receipts at the Treasury, from the public works, for the year ending November 30, 1856, were $2,006,015,66, being an increase over the revenues of the previous year, of $63,638,95. Of this sum $1,013,589,16, were canal and bridge tolls, and $992,426,50, tolls of the Columbia and Portage railroads.

The aggregate expenditures for the same year were $1,943,896,82, being an increase over those of the previous year, $105,105,-64, the revenues exceeding the expenditures only $62, 118,84.

The increase of the revenues from these works would be encouraging, were it not for the fact that the expenditures have increased in a still greater proportion—the expenditures, ordinary and extraordinary, exhausting almost the entire revenue from this scource. The system must be defective, or more care and economy should be exercised in its management.

The receipts at the Treasury from the several divisions, were as follows, viz:

Main line	$1,229,272 86
Susquehanna, North Branch and West Branch.....	426,820 51
Deleware.....	349,992 29
Total receipts.....	2,006,015 66

The extraordinary payments during the year, amounted to $808,892 16; ordinary expenditures, $1,135,004 00; net revenue (excluding extraordinary payments and for motive power) $871,011 00.

On the main line the tolls received at the Treasury from the Columbia road were $991,676 50; expenditures $528,084 86; tolls on the Eastern division of canal, from Columbia to the Junction $119,718 36; expenditures $53,048 50; receipts from the Junction to Pittsburgh, including the Portage railroad, $117,778 00; ordinary expenditures, $304,702 22. The total receipts on the main line were $1,229,272-86; aggregate expenditures, (excluding $267,000 00 paid for re-laying the south track of the Columbia railroad, and $153,-049 42 ofr motive power in 1855, and after December 1st, 1856,) were $885,835 65, being an excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures of $43,437 21.

Although the receipts from the Deleware division are less than those of the previous year, yet the general result of its operations is satisfactory. The net revenue at the Treasury was $64,095 40. Its management has been characterized by a degree of economy too [illegible] practiced on some of the lines of our [illegible].

However important this [illegible] may be to the trade and business of that portion of the State, its proposed [illegible] should not be undertaken, unless determined by reasons of overruling necessity. The experience of the past, as connected with the Allegheny Portage railroad, and the North Branch extension, [illegible] undertaking, without [illegible] caution, any new measure of improvement, which may drain the Treasury, without aiding materially, if at all, the public interests. If kept in good order by efficient and timely repairs, its capacity will be fully equal to all the demands of its trade and business.

The Portage railroad is not fully completed. A small additional appropriation may yet be required to complete, for the fourth time, this road. It is anxiously hoped that this unproductive improvement may soon cease its cormorant demands upon the Treasury. Every year's experience more clearly reveals the impolicy of the State in undertaking this work.

It gives me no ordinary pleasure to inform you that the North Branch extension of the Pennsylvania canal has been so far completed, that boats freighted with coal and other products were successfully passed through its entire length from Pittston to the Junction canal. This work was commenced in 1836—suspended in 1841—resumed in 1849, and finished in 1856; although its completion was officially announced in 1853. It extends from Pittston to the New York State line, a distance of about ninety-four miles, following the valley of the Susquehanna to Athens, and thence along the Chemung river to the State line, where it joins the "Junction canal," and is thus connected with the New York improvements.

The importance and value of this improvement cannot easily be over-estimated. Passing through one of the richest mineral and aggricultural portions of the State, it offers to the immense and valuable products of that region a safe and cheap transit to the markets of New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. In the completion of this canal the difficulties to be overcome, and the labor to be performed, were great.—Both these, to a great extent have been accomplished under the superintendency of Wm. B. Maffet, Esq., to whom this work was assigned.

This canal although completed, and before the close of navigation, used for the purpose of transportation, is not perfect.—Sinks in the bottom, from the nature of the formation and soils through which it passes, slides from the hills, and breaches may occur, but these, after a few years of well applied labor, will be diminished, and by vigilance and care entirely prevented.

This improvement, although subject to the rivalry of competing railroads, if kept in good condition, under proper management, will receive its full share of coal and other tonage. It is anticipated that the revenues, for the current year, will equal if not exceed the expenditures; and increasing with the facilities afforded and the full development of trade, will, instead of its heretofore unceasing demands upon the Treasury, take precedence in revenue over any canal in the Commonwealth.

In relation to the propriety and policy of the sale of the main line of our public improvements, my mind has not changed. Every consideration of public policy, of present and future interest, requires the separation of the State from the management and control of these works. The expenditures on that portion of the line, between the Junction and Pittsburgh, largely exceed the revenues, the excess averaging annually not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and causes are in constant operation that will still more increase this deficiency. This continual drain upon the Treasury, to sustain a work so unproductive, should at once be checked. A sale of the main line, for a fair consideration, and upon terms just and liberal to the purchasers, is the proper remedy.—Such sale on terms amply protective of the rights and interests of the people, can, by proper legislation, be effected. In connection with the payment of the public debt, this question becomes deeply important.—The sale would constitute a new era in the financial condition of the State, and assure a still more speedy reduction of the public debt, than that to which reference has been made. The subject is earnestly commended to your favorable consideration.

The subject of banks and banking capital in its relations to the currency—the general interests of trade and commerce and the industrial pursuits of the citizen, deserve your careful attention. My views expressed in a former communication remain unchanged. The incorporation of new, or the re-charter of old and solvent banks, when actually necessary, and demanded by the wants of legitimate trade in the community where located, should be favored; under no other circumstances should either be permitted. In the creation of banks, the interests of the State and people should be consulted, and a just discrimination as to number, locality and the demands of trade should be exercised.

The rapid increase of population, the importance and value of our home and foreign commerce, the constant development of the material wealth of the State, the extent of our manufacturing, mechanical and agricultural industry, the fact that the State is flooded by a depreciated currency introduced by private bankers and brokers, might justify, under the restrictions and limitations indicated, a judicious increase of banking capital within our Commonwealth. This whilst it would aid the operations of trade, and supply the real business wants of the people, would, at the same time, remedy, to some extent, the evils of a depreciated, foreign and illegal currency.

But the act approved the 6th day of November last, the thirtieth section of the act of 1850, regulating banks, will be, after the first day of July next, extended to all incorporated saving fund, trust and insurance companies. That section declares "that it shall not be lawful for any of the said banks to issue or pay out any bank notes other than those issued by itself, payable on demand in gold or silver, notes of specie paying banks of this State, which are taken on deposit at, or at the par of exchange, at the option of the bank that pays out, or notes of banks issued under the authority of the act of the 4th of May, 1841, at the option of the person receiving the same.

These enactments were intended to protect the community against the evils of a depreciated currency, and prevent its introduction from other States. However well intended they will fail to secure these objects, unless made to embrace private bankers and others of that class, whose profits are largely dependent upon the introduction into the State of such a currency. In many instances the notes of our own banks are collected by private bankers and brokers, and with these, or the specie withdrawn from the banks issuing them, they purchase depreciated and foreign bank paper which is paid out at par at their counters. By others large loans are negotiated with banks out of the State, at less than the usual rate of interest, and their notes, often of a less denomination than five dollars, and always at a discount, brought into the State and put into circulation in the manner indicated, and this, too, under an agreement with the bank making the loan, that the notes thus paid out shall be kept in circulation. The effect of this system of private banking has been to limit the circulation of the par paper of our own bank, trust and insurance companies, paying a heavy annual tax to the Commonwealth for their privileges, and for the production of the people against these evils, either the provisions of the thirtieth section of the act of 1850, should be repealed, or further extended so as to embrace private individuals and associations, who may monopolize and control, to the detriment of the public, this traffic in depreciated bank paper without taxation.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, will exhibit to you the number and condition of the schools—the number of teachers and scholars, and the general operations of the system during the past year. To the valuable statistical information of the report, and the useful suggestions for the improvement of the system, I invite your early and intelligent consideration.

From a small and comparatively unimportant incident of the State Department, the care and management of the public schools of the Commonwealth, with their seventeen hundred districts, ten thousand directors, twelve thousand teachers, and over five hundred thousand scholars, have become the most important and laborious branch of that Department. The increased and increasing business of the system has been met by a correspondent increase of zeal, labor efficiency in the officers to whom the law has committed its general direction and supervision. They should be sustained by wise and generous legislation. The magnitude and importance of the system, in its political, social and moral relations to the present and future of the people, require that this should be done. The guardianship of the mind of the State should occupy a distinct and prominent place among the noble institutions of the Commonwealth. It should receive the efficient aid an encouragement of the government and be sustained by a virtuous and intelligent people. If the revenue and treasures of the State—her public improvements—her lands and her titles, require and deserve the marked and distinctive care of the government, how much more should her mental and intellectual treasures, richer than gold—the social and moral improvement, of her people, more valuable than canals and railways—the titles of her youth to the boundless fields of knowledge, higher than any of earth or aught growing out of its ownership, claim an honorable position, and receive a care and aid commensurate with their greater value and usefulness.

The County Superintendency, wherever it has been committed to faithful and efficient men, has fully vindicated the wisdom and policy of that measure. It is slowly but surely removing the prejudices and gaining the confidence of the people.—Whatever defects time and experience may develop in this or any other branch of the system, should be promptly corrected.—But until the necessity for change is established, the system, in its unity and integrity, should be maintained; and if changed, changed only to render more certain the accomplishment of its noble purposes and objects.

A sufficient number of competent and well trained teachers is the great want of the system. In its structure and organization it is as perfect if not more so, than any of the systems of our sister States. But the teacher is wanted to give it proper vitality and efficiency—to develop its true force and value—to secure the great object of its creation, the thorough education of the youth of the Commonwealth. How can this want be supplied? How are teachers to be trained and provided to meet this educational demand? Must we be dependent upon the training schools of other States? Must our system be jeopardied, and its success perilled by waiting the slow and unaided efforts of voluntary associations to furnish the much needed teacher? Voluntary associations of common school teacher have accomplished much in their disinterested and noble efforts to remedy this defect.

They are worthy the highest commendation—they deserve every encouragement. They can and will do more; but unaided they cannot accomplish the object desired. The Legislature must provide the remedy—they can supply the deficiency. It should be done promptly and effectually. No subject of greater interest can occupy your attention as legislators—an one appeals more earnestly to duty and patriotism.

In a former communication to the Legislature the establishment of State Normal schools, for education, of teachers, was urged as indispensably necessary to the completion of the system. With full confidence in their utility and necessity, I again recommend them. These institutions, with their model professors, and appliances, supported by the State, would meet the wants and elevate the character of our common schools.

Teachers' Institutes, as auxiliary to Normal Schools, when in operation, and supplying their place till established, should be aided by the State. One such institute in each county, meeting annually, under the fostering care of the government, would be productive of most beneficial results. Whilst it would improve teachers and prepare them for their important and responsible duties, it would elevate and dignify a profession too long neglected and under valued by those most deeply interested in their honorable labors. These measures, as also an addition to the annual State appropriation for common schools, in an amount limited only by the necessities of the Treasury, would give energy to the system—increase its efficiency—and thus promote the true interests of the people and the Commonwealth.

Our educational, charitable and reformatory institutions have strong claims upon the bounty of the people, and I cordially commend them to your care and liberality.

The State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane and other kindred purposes at Pittsburg, are nobly charities, and deserve the aid an encouragement of the State. The annual reports of these institutions will be laid before you, and will exhibit, in detail, their operations during the past year.

The House of Refuge in Philadelphia, and the Western House of Refuge near Pittsburgh, are institutions of great excellence, and their results clearly establish the wisdom of the policy that founded and sustains them. They ought not to be neglected; nor should the aid of the Commonwealth be withheld from them.

The "Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb Asylums" at Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Training School for idiotic and and feeble minded children," are institutions that appeal, in silence and sorrow, to the best and purest feelings of the heart and ask your sympathy and aid. They should receive a generous share of the benefactions of the State.

Agriculture, in its varied departments, is the great interest of the Commonwealth. It is the basis alike of financial and commercial success, and of State and national prosperity. An interest so important should be fostered by the State, and honored by all classes of society. To its promotion and success, all should cheerfully contribute. In a former communication I recommend the establishment of an Agricultural bureau, in connection with some one of the State Departments, to give efficiency to the collection and diffusion of useful knowledge on this subject, and to encourage, scientific and practical agriculture. Science, with wondrous energy, has aided the husbandman in his honorable vocation, and still proffers more help. The State should nerve his arm and cheer him onward in this, the first and noblest pursuit of man. This subject, in connection with an appropriation to the "Farmers High School of Pennsylvania—an institution destined to be an honor to the Commonwealth—is recommended to your favorable consideration.

The "Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, established by the enterprise and liberality of some of the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, as a school of the applied sciences, deserves honorable mention, and should receive the confidence and patronage of the public. In the teachings of this institution, literature, science and art, in happy union, meet to prepare our young men for the business of life—for mining, mechanical and civil engineering, and for promoting intelligently and sufficiently the great interests of manufacturing and agricultural industry.

The laws on the statute book regulating manufacturing and improvement companies, require revision. They are unnecessarily stringent in many of their provisions, and thus defeat the object of their enactment. They drive capital from the State, instead of inviting its investment here; and instead of encouraging individual and associated enterprise and energy in the development of our immense natural resources, they bind and crush both by severe restrictions, unwise limitations and personal liabilities. The subject deserves careful attention and liberal legislation.

I have so frequently expressed my views in relation to local, special and "omnibus" legislation, that their reiteration now becomes unnecessary. Legislation, so far as practicable, should be general and uniform. Local and special legislation, when the object desired can be secured by general laws, or by the action of the courts, should be avoided. "Omnibus legislation" cannot, under any circumstances, be justified or approved. Too much legislation is an evil that prevails extensively in legislative halls. Its avoidance would not be injurious to public or private interests.

The practice of delaying the passage of the general appropriation bill until the last days of the session, and incorporating in it provisions incompatible with its general character, and obnoxious, when standing alone, to insurmountable objections, is highly censurable and should be discontinued. The attempt thus made to force, by a species of legislative legerdemain, the passage of objectionable measures through the Legislature, and compel their sanction by the Executive, has been too often successful. The practice cannot be too strongly condemned; it cannot receive my sanction.

The militia law of the State is imperfect in many of its provisions, and should be revised. The powers and duties of the Commander-in-Chief should be more clearly defined; as also of the other officers connected with the military organization of the Commonwealth. This is necessary to prevent a conflict of jurisdiction with other departments of the government, and to give greater efficiency to our military system. Volunteering should be encouraged; our entire military system should be remodeled, and made to occupy that honorable position which, from its importance and necessity, it deserves.

Near the close of the last session of the Legislature, I transmitted to that body an ordinance passed by the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia, approved by the Mayor on the 7th of April, 1856, and officially communicated to me, proposing to convey to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a lot of ground in that city, for the purpose of erecting thereon a State arsenal. Want of time alone prevented action on the proposition then submitted. The ground thus offered to the State is valuable, and its location most eligible for the purpose intended.

The conditions of the proposed grant are favorable to the State, and highly creditable to the municipal authorities of Philadelphia, evincing a liberality and public spirit worthy of all commendation. The necessity of a State arsenal in that city is so apparent that the subject needs no elaboration in this communication. After the sale of the State arsenal in Philadelphia, the public arms were deposited in an old building, or out house, unsafe and unfit as depository for public property.

The sum of $30,000 00 realized from that sale is now in the Treasury; and by the fifty-fifth section of an act passed the 19th day of April, A. D. 1858, entitled, "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of Government," &c., the Governor was authorized to apply the same to the purchase of a lot of ground and to the erection of an arsenal thereon. This sum was found insufficient for these purposes, and consequently the object intended by the appropriation has not been accomplished. By the cession of this lot, the State will be relieved from the expenditure of any money for the purchase of suitable grounds; and the entire sum of 30,000 00 may be applied to the erection of the necessary buildings, to which sum can be added, if deemed advisable, the amount that may be realized from the sale of Arsenals at Meadville and Harrisburg as recommended in my last annual message. These sums would be amply sufficient to accomplish this object.

I would therefore recommend the immediate passage of a bill accepting the conveyance of the said lot of ground from the city of Philladelphia for the purposes and upon the terms and conditions contained in the ordinance; and that the sum of $30,000 00 be appropriated for the erection of a State arsenal thereon.

On the 6th of October, 1855, I approved and signed a bill entitled "An Act to repeal the charter of the East and North East railroad company, and to provide for the disposal of the same." In pursuance of its provisions, Hon. Joseph Casey was appointed to take possession and have the charge and custody of the road. Before possession was taken, application was made by the company, to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pa., for an injunction to restrain the agent of the State from taking possession; and subsequently a cautionary order was made by the Supreme Court, in banc, to stay proceedings under the act. The questions then pending before that Court were determined in favor of the Commonwealth—the constitutionality of the act sustained, and the application for an injunction refused. Possession of the road was then taken by the agent of the State as directed by law.

On the twenty-second day of April, 1856, an act, entitled "An Act supplementary to the act incorporating the Erie and North East railroad company" was passed. By this act the Erie and North East railroad, as originally located and constructed, was legalized and confirmed; and certain changes in the road were directed to be made, and other acts to be done by the company. It was also provided "that the Governor shall retain possession of the Erie and North East railroad, under the act of the sixth of October, 1855, until the provisions of this act shall have been accepted by a vote of the stockholders of the Erie and North East railroad company, at a meeting called for that purpose." On the fifteenth day of May, 1856, at a meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose, the provisions of the act were accepted by their vote. This acceptance, duly certified, was received and filed in this Department on the fifteenth day of July last. Possession of the road has been restored, and it is now under the care and management of the company. A final account for money received from the road, whilst in possession of the State, will be settled with the company at the earliest practicable period.

It is but proper to state that since the acceptatance of the act of the 22d of April, 1856, a writ of error, in the cases adjudicated by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has been issued at the suit of the company by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is now pending in that Court.

The commissioner first appointed having resigned, A. K. M'Clure, Esq., was appointed in his place. The duties of both officers were ably and faithfully performed. Copies of their correspondence and reports herewith submitted to the House of Representatives, for the use of the Legislature, will furnish information in detail on the the subject now under consideration. It is sincerely desired that good faith and honesty of purpose may characterise the conduct of this company in the discharge of the duties assumed by their acceptance of the act of 22d of April last, and that

this much vexed question will not again disturb the harmony or retard the prosperity of the city of Erie, or any other portion of this Commonwealth.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, have been published as directed by that instrument. It will be your duty to take such action in reference to these amendments as will, in your judgement, be most consistent with the wishes of the people An appropriation will be required to pay the expenses of their publication, and to this your earliest attention is requested.

The important duty of districting the State for the election of Senators and Representatives, will devolve upon you. This duty should be performed faithfully, and with strict reference to the interests and rights of the whole people. Returns of taxables, required to be made by the different counties, have not all been forwarded to the Department as by law directed. Circulars have been issued to the officers charged with these duties, urging their speedy performance, and the returns will as soon as received, be transmitted to you.

The elective franchise is the highest and most responsible privilege enjoyed by the American citizen. Involving in its exercise the sovereignty of the people, and constituting as it does the substratum of our free institutions, it cannot be too highly appreciated or carefully guarded. The ballot-box, through which the people speak their will, should be preserved from violation at every hazard and sacrafice. Upon its purity and integrity depend the existence of our republican government, and the rights and privileges of the citizen.—Every legal voter, whatever may be his political affinities or party predilections, is deeply interested in the question. Any attempt to sully its purity, or impair its efficiency whether by violence or fraud, should be steraly resisted and severely punished. Illegal voting, whether founded on forgery or perjury, or both; on false assessments, or false and forged certificates of naturalization, is an evil that deserves the severest condemnation. It prevents an honest expression of the popular will, corrupts the sources of legitimate power and influence, and strikes a fatal blow at the cherished rights of freemen. These evils are alleged to exist in our large cities —the rural districts of the State are comparatively free from such corrupting abuses. A remedy, co-extensive with the evil, should be provided. Every defence should be thrown around the ballot-box, and whilst the rights of legal voters should be secured and protected, fraud in every form should be prevented and punished.

Whether a judicious registry law, or some other measure of reform, adequate to the necessities of the case, should be adopted, is referred to the wisdom of the Legislature.

As appropriate to this subject, the reform of the naturalization laws—the prevention, by the National Government, of the importation of foreign criminals and paupers, and a more careful, rigid and personal examination, by our courts, of all persons coming before them as applicants for admission to the rights of citizenship, would, to some extent, correct existing abuses, and relieve the ballot box from the pressure of corrupting and dangerous influences.

To the policy and acts of the National Government, affecting as they do, the rights and interest of the Commonwealth, the people of the State cannot be indifferent. Pennsylvania, occupying a high and conservative position in the sisterhood of States—devoted to the Constitution and the Union, in their integrity and harmony, has been, and will ever be, as ready to recognize the rights of her sister States as to defend her own. These sentiments she has never abandoned—these principles she has never violated. Pledged to the maintenance of the rights of the north, as well as those of the south—sincerely desirous to promote the peace, harmony and welfare of our whole country—and disclaiming all intention or desire to interfere with the Constitutional rights of the States, or their domestic institutions—the people of this Commonwealth viewed with alarm and apprehension the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—a compromise rendered sacred in public esteem by its association and connection with the great cause of national harmony and union—regarding it as a palpable violation of the plighted faith and honor of the nation, and as an unwarrantable attempt to extend the institution of domestic slavery to territories then free This reckless and indefensible act of our National Congress, has not only aroused sectional jealousies and renewed the agitation of vexed and distracting questions, but, as a consequence, it has filled Kansas with fraud, violence and strife—has stained its soil with blood, and by a system of territorial legislation, justly styled "infamous," has made freedom of speech and of the press, a felony, and perilled the great principles of liberty and equal rights. If the doctrine of "popular sovereignty" is in good faith to be applied to that Territory—if the people thereof are to be left "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," then the obstruction of the great National highways to the northern emigrant—the employment of the National forces, and the subversion of law and justice alike by the officials in Kansas and Washington, to force slavery upon an unwilling people, cannot be too severely condemned.

Freedom is the great centre truth of American Republicanism—the great law of American Nationality; slavery is the exception. It is local and sectional; and its extension beyond the jurisdiction creating it, or to the free territories of the Union, was never designed or contemplated by the patriot founders of the Republic.—In accordance with these sentiments, Pennsylvania, true to the principles of the act of 1780, which abolished slavery within her territorial limits—true to the great doctrines of the Ordinance of 1787, which dedicated to freedom the north-western territory of the Union—true to National faith and National honor, asks and expects, as due to her own citizens who have, in good faith, settled in the territory of Kansas, and as due to the industry and energy of a free people that, Kansas should be free.

In this connection, and as consequent upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, reference to a proposition made by some of the leading southern journals, and more recently sanctioned by high official authority in a sister State, to re-open the African slave trade, will not be deemed improper. That such a traffic, declared to be piracy, and execrated by the civilized world—so crowded with horrors in every stage of its pursuit—so revolting to every sentiment of humanity—every impulse of pure and noble feeling, should be advocated or approved, in this nineteenth century with apparent sincerity, and urged as a measure of political economy and of justice and equality to the southern States of the Union, are facts that find their only explanation and apology in a wild enthusiasm, or a still wilder fanaticism that overwhelms alike the reason and the conscience. The wisdom and humanity of a proposition so startling and monstrous, must seek their parallel and illustration in the dungeons of the Inquisition, or in the hold of the slave ship, amid the horrors of the "middle passage." Equally repulsive to the intelligent and virtuous sentiment of the south as well as the north, it should receive the indignant rebuke of every lover of his country—of every friend of justice and humanity. The history of the world and of crime does not reveal a traffic more inhuman—an atrocity more horrible.—Against a proposition so abhorent, and against the principles it involves, as the representatives of a free people, and in their name you should enter their unanimous and emphatic protest.

The union of the States, which constitutes us one people, should be dear to you —to every American citizen. In the heat and excitement of political contests—in the whirl of sectional and conflicting interests—amid the surging of human passions, harsh and discordant voices may be heard, threatening its integrity and denouncing its doom; but in the calm, "sober second thought" of a patriotic and virtuous people, will be found its security and defence.—Founded in wisdom, and cherished by the intense affection of pure and devoted patriotism, it will stand, safe and undisturbed, amid the insane rage of political demagogism, and the fitful howling of frantic fanaticism; and when it falls—if fall it must,—it will be when liberty and truth, patriotism and virtue, have perished. Pennsylvania tolerates no sentiment of disunion—she knows not the word. Disunion! "tis an after thought—a monstrous wish—unborn till virtue dies." The Union and the Conititution—the safeguard and bond of American Nationality—will be revered and defended by every American Freeman who cherishes the principles and honors the memory of the illustrious founders of the Republic.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations and of men; and invoking his blessing on your deliberations, may order and harmony characterise your sessions, and with single reference to the public good, may your legislative action, in its character and results, promote the happiness and welfare of the people, and the honor and prosperity of the Commonwealth.

JAMES POLLOCK.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 7, 1857.

CONGRESSIONAL

WASHINGTON CITY Jan. 9, 1857.

HOUSE.—The House passed 21 private Bills and an adjournment was about being effected when Mr. Kelsey introduced a subject which caused much excitement—He presented a question of privelege, first causing to be read the Clerk's table an editorial from the New York Times of the 9th inst., which charged members of Congress and lobby agents with gross corruption, mentioning the Minnesota Land Bill in the connection, and saying that evidence can be produced to carry conviction to every honest heart that the criminals should be driven from the high places which they have dishonored. Mr Kelsey remarked that the charges contained in this article appeared to have been based on a letter from this city to the Times. Under ordinary circumstances it would perhaps be waste of time to notice articles of this character appearing in newspapers but the editor of the Times occupied a position before the country which entitled his statements to credit. If he is in possession of the facts he therein charges he should substantiate them before a committee of this House, that members who may be guilty of such conduct should be known to the country.—As the case now stood, he, Mr. Kelsey could neither vote for nor against a certain proposition without bringing himself directly under the charges in that article.—If there exists such a combination, as alledged, he wanted to know it and that the fact should go before the people. He concluded by offering the following:

Whereas, Certain statements have been published charging the members of this House with entering into a corrupt combination for the purpose of passing and preventing the passage of certain measures now before Congress, therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the speaker, with power to send for persons and papers to investigate said charges, and that the committee report the evidence to be taken, and what action in their judgment is necessary on the part of the House, without unnecessary delay.

Mr. Paine—I scarcely know whether I ought to say anything or not; I know nothing about that letter nor his journal; I know nothing about any communication made to it; I know not how he obtained the information; I know not whether it is true or false; but I do know that there has been a proposition made in the House by members of the House on the subject.—(Sensation, and cries of "who is he?" "expose him.") I shall not name the gentleman. (Cries of "down in front," out of the aisle," "I can't see.") I shall mention no member by name.

Voice—You ought to do it.

Mr. Paine—It was with feelings of indignation I heard the proposition. (Impatient demands of "what was it—tell it.") The reason why I did not announce it to the House was that pending the organization of this body, when a member rose in his place and stated that a fellow member had directly made an attempt to tamper with him for his vote for Speaker, and that the only credit he received was that he was laughed at and it was charged that he did not accept the proffered bribe because there was no such profitable peace to be had. I say distinctly there is not a want of truth in the Times article; a distinct proposition was made to me by a member of this House in regard to the Minnesota Land Bill, and that $1500 would be given in consideration of a vote for that Bill. If the proposed committee shall be raised and I am called on as a witness, I shall give my evidence.

The resolution after further debate was adopted and the House adjourned. The Speaker will announce the Committee tomorrow.

BOSTON Jan. 9.—Mr. Sumner was elected Senator on the part of the House. The Senate will elect on Monday.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 9.—The two Houses of the General Assembly elected James S. Simmonds Senator in Congress.

RIVER MEN, NOTICE!—BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, has proved the most valuable medicine travelers use, It will prevent the many unpleasant effects attending a change of water—it relieves, slowly but surely, the most distressing form of diarrhoea, and by gradually regulating the bowels, will restore the system to perfect order.

Fever and Agus, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Headache, yield speedily to this delightful preparation.

For the Argus.

Is the Cause of Temperance Dead.

An Address to the Citizens of Beaver County.

Friends and fellow citizens; we feel constrained to ask your serious attention for a few moments to a subject which seems to us to have been lost sight of. We are honestly impressed with the conviction that our apathy as to this reformation has been criminal, for while we have slept the enemy has sown tares, and hence we trust you will heed our appeal and come to our help.

A few years ago almost the entire religious and moral portion of the community were more or less awake and actively engaged in efforts to arrest the progress of intemperance, Churches and school houses were opened and the people came together in crowds to listen to the discussion of the subject. Its evils were investigated; and the mischief it inflicted on individuals and upon community were strikingly portrayed and the traffic in ardent spirits denounced. Efforts were made, (and the hope was entertained that we should be successful) to procure such legislative enactments as would put a stop to the sale of all intoxicating drinks and thus dry up one of the most prolific sources of human wretchedness and woe.

Legislation we have had—but not such as the nature of the case demands, and is necessary to cut up the evil by the roots. Indeed the course taken by our courts has tended greatly to retard all hopeful progress in the right direction. The hands of many of the former friends of the cause hang down and their hearts have become discouraged—the enemy has become bold and defiant; intoxicating drinks are sold to a very large amount in violation of the laws which regulate this traffic; temptations are thrown in the way of young men and even children—while drunkenness shamelessly walks our streets at noon day! Hence in calling attention to this subject, we are not without hope that our friends and fellow citizens—that all the friends of good order, morals and religion—will cordially inquire after the path of duty on this subject. Shall we fold our arms and allow all that has been gained in this struggle to be lost? Where are the noble souls that in former days plead the cause of suffering humanity against the vice—the monster vice of Intemperance? Have they fallen on the high places of the field? been called home to their reward? Many have; but the truths they taught—and the works of benevolence they affected—live on. The cause we plead is the cause of a righteous God; it has awakened the warmest sympathies and called forth the fervent prayers of the good in all lands It must not—it cannot die. And we trust there are good men and true, enough, among us yet; who are willing to sacrifice much for its advancement and press it forward to a glorious consummation—who will not weary in well doing until the blighting curse of the liquor traffic and all its baneful fruits have been swept from the land.

It is asked what can be done? We reply that much may be done—there is no cause wherefore any should hold back or be discouraged.

Let the ministers of the gospel give it their attention; let them preach on the subject and endeavor to enlighten the people as to their duty; let the teachings of the word of God be faithfully pressed upon their minds, because the God of truth, purity and love has pronounced a most fearful woe upon the drunkard and the drunkard maker.

Let Temperace Associations be organized in every neighborhood, town and village where it is practicable; let sermons and public lectures be delivered as often as convenient and all proper means employed to arouse the people and secure united co-operation. If something of this kind is not done, in a little time—in a few years certainly—a tide of fiery desolation will roll over us that will consume many a hopeful youth and carry sorrow into many a family that would otherwise have been happy. If suitable exertions are made these things will follow.

1. Many that now drink and are in danger of being ruined may be saved. Our past experience has certainly taught us this much; that even those far gone in the way to ruin can be reclaimed. This then is an object worthy of our untiring pursuit.

2. Those who have not yet formed the habit of drinking and especially the young may be saved. We are strongly impressed with the conviction that the young need instruction on the subject—for the simple reason that many of whom we were ready to hope better things, seem to have no fear of poisonous potations. Therefore we cannot allow ourselves to refrain from giving them warning, lest their blood be upon our skirts. But

3. With proper effort we may secure an act of prohibition for our own county—we beleive that an overwhelming majority of the people of this county would go for a measure of this kind. We think we are not mistaken in the figures here. The people will throw off the burdens imposed upon them by this enormous vice, if they can be allowed to meet it fairly—they will not certainly agree to perpetuate one of the most frightful causes of pauperism and crime that has ever cursed the human family—therefore we ask you to look at the subject with a view to a prohibatory law.

B. C. CRAWFORD. Com.

[redacted]US.

[redacted]WTAND.

M[redacted] & Proprietors

[redacted] PA.,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1857.

COAL WANTED.—Persons desiring to pay their subscription to this paper, in COAL, will confer a favor by bringing it as soon as possible.

THANKS.—We are again indebted to Mr. M. S. Lyon, of the steamer W. H. Denny, for late Cincinnati papers.

THE MESSAGE.—We yield the greater part of our available space, this week, to the message of Gov. Pollock. With the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, we can say:

"The message is a good document, bringing hope to our hearts that with a continuance of the economical policy which has characterized the present administration, the day is not distant when the load of debt shall have been removed."

U. S. SENATOR.—Yesterday noon was the time fixed by law for the election of a United States Senator, by the Pennsylvania Legislature. The Democrats having a majority on joint ballot, have doubtless elected Col. J. W. Forney; their caucus nominee. We have not been apprised as to who the opposition would unite upon.

THE WEATHER.—As an indication of the kind of weather that we have had in this vicinity since Wednesday, of last week, we may note that the thermometer has ranged, in the mornings, from 12 degrees above to 10 degrees below zero. The roads, during most of this time, have been in sledding order, and at the present time are as good for sleighing purposes as could be desired.

OFFICERS CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.—At an election recently held by the Stockholders of the above road, the following persons were selected to serve as Directors for the ensuing year:

C. W. Rockwell, James S. Soutter, Benjamin C. Lee, George H. Kelsey, of New York; Jas. Farmer, Henry W. Clark, James F. Clark and Zalmon Fitch, of Cleveland, Ohio: Joshua Hanna and Wm. B. Lyon, of Pittsburgh; H. C. Kingsley, New Haven, S. Brady, Wheeling.

New York has four of the Directors, Cleveland four, Pittsburgh two, and New Haven and Wheeling each one: while Beaver county, that has subscribed liberally to the road, and done all in its power to carry its completion forward, is left without a representative in the Board, or a voice in the management of a work that it is so deeply interested in.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A DARK REGION.—Shortly before the last Congress adjourned, a bill was passed providing for the establishment of Free Schools, for the white children of the district of Columbia. The law, however, had a proviso attached, that it was only to take effect in those school districts where the people should, at an election held for that purpose, vote to accept it. The election was held a short time since, and every school district voted against the law. The capitol of our country must, in some respects, resemble Berks county, of Pennsylvania, if this vote be indicative of anything.

"Information Wanted."

From the Petersburg (Va.) *Intelligencer*, we observe that on the assembling of the North Carolina Legislature' the Democratic members held a caucus to nominate officers &c. and at its conclusion, they adopted among others, with a fervent amen, the following resolutions.

1st. *Resolved*, That the good things of the earth belong to the Saints of the Lord.

2d *Resolved*, That the Democracy of North Carolina are the Saints of the Lord.

Now, we will be exceedingly obliged to our voluminous neighbor of the *Star*, if he indicates to us the position of the Pennsylvania Democracy on these North Carolina resolutions.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.—A correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald* furnishes the following as the Polygamous condition of the members of the last Utah Legislature:

Council—13 members. 171 wives.
House of Representatives,—26 members, 159 wives.
Officers of the House—5, 22 wives.
Gov. Young, 68 wives.
Total—45 persons and 420 wives.

"Squatter Sovereignty" in reality! And, now that our neighbor, below, has been so untiring in his writings, in behalf of the *theory* of "Squatter Sovereignty," would it not be interesting to his readers to give them a "leader" or two, on its *practice*, as manifested above.—Suppose the effort is made, neighbor.

SLAVERY IN OREGON.

The Portland *Oregonian* says it is alleged that a majority of the people of Oregon are from Pike county, Missouri, and are in favor of establishing Slavery in that Territory. It adds:

"Let us have a State government and make the issue at once. If we are to have slavery forced upon us, let it be by the people here and not by the slavery propagandists at Washington City. If the majority of the people in Oregon, fairly expressed, desire slavery, we are too much of a Democrat to further oppose its introduction, reserving to ourselves the right to go hence or remain, as we may deem best. If they do not want it, and so express themselves fairly, then we take it the majority should and must rule, and the question be at once settled. But in the decision of this question, let us look to the future, let us canvass well what is to follow."

PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

As the United States Patent Office, at the present time, is receiving much of the attention of the Mechanical and Agricultural portion of the community, we shall lay as much of the Report of the Commissioner of Patents before them as our space will permit—enough to give a general idea of the business of the Department for the year ending December 31, 1855, and also a table showing the number of applications for Patents filed, Caveats filed, Patents issued, cash received and cash expended in the Patent office for the fifteen years, ending December 31, 1855. The following are the transactions for the year 1855:

The tot. number of applications for patents during year 1855, is	4,435
Entire number of patents issu'd	2,024
Whole amount of fees received,	$176,890 67.
Aggregate of expenditures,	179,540 33.
Excess of expenditures over fees,	$3,159 78

"But [illegible] act of March 31, 1855, the money which had been previously taken from the patent fund for agricultural purposes, amounting to $40,078 78, was refunded; adding this to the amount of fees received, shows the whole amount of income during the year to be $216,459 35, which exceeds the total expenditure by $36,919 02."

Table exhibiting the business of the Office for fifteen years, ending December 31, 1855.

Years	Applns filed, &c.	Caveats fil'd	Pat's iss'd	Cash received.	Cash expended.
1841	847	312	495	$40,413-01	$23,065 87
1842	761	291	517	36,505 68	31,241 48
1843	819	315	531	35,815 81	30,776 96
1844	1,045	380	502	42,509 26	36,344 73
1845	1,246	452	502	51,076 14	29,895 65
1846	1,272	448	619	50,264 16	46,158 71
1847	1,581	583	572	63,111 19	41,878 35
1848	1,628	607	660	67,576 69	58,905 84
1849	1,955	695	1,076	80,752 78	77,716 44
1850	2,193	602	995	86,927 05	80,100 95
1851	2,258	760	869	95,738 61	86,916 93
1852	2,639	996	1,020	112,056 24	95,916 91
1853	2,673	901	958	121,527 45	132,869 83
1854	3,324	868	1,902	163,789 84	157,146 32
1855	4,435	906	2,024	216,459 35	179,540 33

"The augmentation of the number of applications, says the Commissioner of Patents, has been greater during the past year than at any previous period. That the increase in the number of patents is not proportionally great, is due to the fact that at the commencement of the year 1854 there were 823 cases undisposed of in the office, so that the whole number of cases acted upon during that year exceeded 4,000. At the beginning of the year 1855, there were but eighty-nine cases on hand, and on the first day of the present year only sixty-six.

There are papers in the office to show that less than fifty years since, the annual income of the office was only about $1,500, and that for the seven years previous to 1826 the aggregate amount received was about $42,000, or an average of $6,000 per annum. These facts, taken in connection with the last of the above statements, will show with what a constantly accelerated rapidity the march of invention has been progressing for the last half-century."

INFORMATION WANTED.

Last week, the *Argus* quoted an article, credited to the New Orleans *Delta*—at the same time, calling that paper "one of the ablest Democratic papers in the United States" That is a trick that our neighbor learned from that most unscrupulous political trickster, Bradford. He read an article from a *Know Nothing* paper in Alabama, and pronounced it a Buchanan paper. Jacob is not so accomplished a hand at the business of deceiving the people as Bradford, so he "put his foot in it," by copying too *much*.

Last week we copied a paragraph from the *Delta* article to show that it was not a Democratic paper at all.

In the *Argus* of this week, there is an article, from the Pittsburgh Commercial *Journal*, although the editor has not given it the proper credit. In that article, speaking of the "southern extremists," the following language occurs:—

"The New Orleans Delta, the leader of this faction, proposes to organize a new party, which shall be essentially southern in theory and practice."—*Star*.

Such is a part of the argument, and such the conclusion of our neighbor, on the subject of the New Orleans Delta's Democracy. While he was asserting this thing and that thing in respect to the point in dispute, we were content to "give him line," confident, that, before he got through with his argument, he would corroborate what we at first said, or at least put the subject in a position, that would require but few words from us to settle it. We did not deceive ourselves, for in his last he says:

"Last week we copied a paragraph from the Delta article to show that it was not a Democratic paper at all."

A very consoling conclusion, no doubt, but it may, for two reasons, be somewhat harder to sustain than the Editor of the *Star* apprehends. *First*, because the paragraph on which he bases his conclusion says nothing about the political principles or affinities of the Delta. And, *secondly*, the Delta itself, in another article, comes forward and flatly contradicts all that the *Star* has said about it. On the 7th of November, three days after the election, the Delta, taking it for granted that Mr. Buchanan was elected, speaks in this wise:

"Meantime, as we have often said before, though not unexceptionable, Mr. Buchanan was our choice for President—for him have we battled to the extent of our ability; but in supporting him we have chosen to do so with our eyes open, and have desired that the Southern people should have their eyes open also. If they voted with them abut it was no fault of ours; if deceived in any particular they cannot shake their heads and say we did it.

The future is yet a problem. Assuming Mr. Buchanan's election to be a certainty, the horizon is still misty. But of this we feel sure; the Northern reaction against Fremont, and in favor of Buchanan is due the resistance policy; and the Delta, and the other so-called extremists and disunionists of the South have been the true union savers."

So much for the *Delta*'s own say of its political support. But for the sake of argument, suppose we keep out of sight its own exposition of what it did, and follow the tortuous windings of the *Star* a little further. It says in substance: "the *Delta* proposes to organize a new party which shall be essentially southern in theory and practice, and as a matter of course it cannot, therefore, be a Democratic Journal."

The proposal of the *Delta*'s to organize a new party does not affect its Democracy in the least, for we can very well remember when our neighbor of the *Star* proposed to do the very same thing. In 1854, when the Democracy were supposed to have been defeated and routed, he undertook the work of building up a "Constitutional party," and to get others to join him, he broke forth in the following patriotic strain:

Some have suggested the propriety of forming a party to be styled the *Constitutional* party. We are proud to say that we have always been connected with the Constitutional party. The Democratic party has ever been *the Constitutional party of the Union*. When lowering clouds have been visible in the distance, and portentous omens arising—when the Constitution has been assailed by fanatics—where was the Democratic party found? Always upon the side of the Constitution. It has ever been the standard around which our hosts have rallied. But the primary object in changing the name of the party, some say, is to have men of *all* parties fall into the ranks, who are in favor of our institutions as they are. This will have weight. If those who have been acting with other political organizations, cannot unite with the Democratic party without adopting a new name, we will have nothing to say in opposition to it.

But, again, he says:

Now here are two suggestions put forth—one on the formation of a party to be styled the Constitutional party, and the other on the continuation of the Democratic name. If all Anti-Know Nothings can unite as *Democrats*, we would prefer it; but if this cannot be accomplished, let a *Constitutional* party be formed.—*Star*.

How ungenerous, then, does the Editor of the *Star* show himself to be. He flouts the idea that the *Delta* is a Democratic paper, inasmuch as it proposes to form a new party, when, if we were to insinuate that his Democracy was in a "sickly condition" at the time he proposed to organize his "constitutional party," he would doubtless pay our office a visit with ratan in hand; or at least threaten us with corporeal punishment, should we do the like again.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Report of the Auditor General of Pennsylvania exhibits the gratifying fact, that the receipts into the Treasury for the year, ending November 30, 1856 (including the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of December 1855, of $1,243,697 33) have been $6,621,987 64; while the total expenditures for the same period were $5,377,142 22. Thus leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of December, 1856, of $1,244,795 42.

Of the receipts into the Treasury, Beaver county has contributed from the following sources, the annexed sums:

From Brighton Bridge Company,	$31 20
From Big Beaver " near Wolf lane	194 90
From Fallston "	187 85
Tax on Real and Personal Estate,	13,569 74
Tavern Licenses,	526 35
Retailers do	871 10
Pedlars do	29 50
Distillery and Brewery license,	19 00
Eating house, Beer house and Restaurant licenses,	86 65
Patent Medicine licenses,	42 75
Pamphlet Laws,	2 08
Militia Tax,	73.14
Foreign Insurance Agencies,	8-32
Tax on Writs, Wills, Deeds, &c.,	358 66
Collateral Inheritance Tax,	374 85
Total,	$16,329 09

Summary of Yesterdays Telegraphic News.

The House Congressional Committee on Territories has prepared a report adverse to the citizens of Carson Valley, asking for the annexation of that portion of Utah Territory, to California. The Committee believe that some measure of wider scope is necessary to effect the cure of the evils of which the citizens of Carson Valley complain—namely: Mormon oppressions; and accordingly recommend the passage of the Bill now on the Calendar, for the prevention and punishment of Bigamy.—This, they add, would remove the moral and political pestilence which makes Utah the scandal of the American people.

The Committee on Territories have also prepared an unfavorable report on a petition for the organization of Arizona, in the Gadsden purchase.

The St. Joseph correspondent of the Missouri Republican, under date of the 3d inst., says that the winter on the Prairies is the most severe ever known. The surveying parties are disabled and driven in.

In the Southwestern part of Kansas the weather is also very severe. Only a portion of another party from Western Kansas had returned, the remainder, it is believed, were frozen to death.

The thermometer at St. Joseph's, January 12, was 12 degrees below zero.

On Saturday evening, the 9th inst., the Democratic members of the Missouri Legislature, held a caucus and nominated James S. Green and ———— ———— for U. S. Senators. The Americans have nominated Luther M. Konnett, and W. T. Switzer.

On the morning of the 12th, the thermometer stood at Wheeling at 12 degrees below zero.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.—The Senate rejected the resolution for going into a convention for the election of a U. S. Sen. to-*morrow*, and also refused to appoint the teller, which is required by law to be done the day prior to the election.

Officers of the Pennsylvania LegislatSre

The State Legislature which convened on Tuesday the 6th inst., elected for its officers the following named gentlemen:

SENATE.—Speaker—David Taggart, of Northumberland.
Chief Clerk—G. W. Hamersly.
Transcribing Clerks—Lucius Rodgers, D. W. Leeds and John W. Wells.
Sergeant at Arms—Jos. R. Smith.
Assistant do W. R. Brady.
Doorkeeper—S. Freeborn.
Assistant Doorkeepers—E. B. Lytle, D. Nyeham.
Messenger—S. B. Hamilton
Assistant Messenger—J. E. Blane.
House.—Speaker—J. Lawrence Getz, of Berks.
Chief Clerk—Jacob Zeigler.
Assistant Clerk—W. S Picking.
Transcribing Clerks—G. Shade, J. M'Renna, J. A. M'Gee, E. R. Brady and J. W. Moore.
Sergeant at Arms—J. Glassinger.

Salaries of Municipal Officers.—Chicago, Ill., with 80,000 inhabitants, pays its Mayor a salary of $1,200 a year; Philadelphia, with 500,000 people, pays its Mayor $6,000; New York, 629,000 people, pays its Mayor 3,000, Boston, Mass., with 165,000 people, pays its Mayor $4,000; Baltimore, Md., with 200,000 people, pays its Mayor, $2,000 a year; and Cincinnati, Ohio, with 210,000 people, pays its Mayor $2,000. The police of Chicago cost $87,218 a year; that of Philadelphia $585,345; that of New York $825,500; that of Boston $188,286; that of Baltimore $45,000; and that of Cincinnati $73,103 a year.

What Makes a Bushel.

The following table of the number of pounds of various articles to a bushel may be of interest to our readers:

Wheat, sixty pounds.
Corn, shelled, fifty-six pounds.
Corn, on the cob, seventy pounds.
Rye, fifty-six pounds.
Oats, thirty-six pounds.
Barley, forty-six pounds.
Buckwheat, fifty two pounds.
Irish potatoes, sixty pounds.
Sweet potatoes; fifty pounds.
Onions, fifty-seven pounds.
Beans sixty pounds.
Bran, twenty pounds.
Clover seed, sixty pounds.
Timothy seed, forty five pounds.
Flax seed forty-five pounds.
Hemp seed, forty-five pounds.
Blue grass seed, fourteen pounds.
Dried peaches, thirty-three pounds.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 9.

SENATE.—The Speaker announced the Standing Committees of the Senate as follows:

Finance—Messrs. Fleniken, Browne, Crabb, Knox and Coffey.

Judiciary—Messrs. Jordan, Wilkins Penrose, Cresswell and Finney.

Accounts—Messrs. Penrose, Brower, Fraser, Walton and Harris.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Finney Welsh, Scofield, Brewer and Killinger.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Walton, Gazzam, Steele, Gregg and Harrison.

Library—Messrs. Scofield, Ingram and Jordan.

Corporations—Messrs. Lewis, Ingram, Coffey, Cresswell and Soutther

Public Buildings—Messrs. Gazzam, Laubach and Fraser.

Banks—Messrs. Crabb, Browne, Sellers, Straub and Shuman.

Canal and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Sellers, Wright, Myer, Evans and Fleniken.

Railroads—Messrs. Killinger, Creswell, Sellers, Ely and Finney.

Election Districts—Messrs. Straub, Souther, Lewis, Myer and Fetter.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Browne, Shuman, Laubach, Gregg, and Evans.

Education—Messrs Shuman, Ely, Souther, Brewer and Penrose.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Gregg, Fetter, Fleniken, Wilkins and Knox.

Militia—Messrs. Harris, Wright, Straub Fetter and Crabb.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Fraser, Welsh, Steele, Laubach and Gazzam.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Myer, Ely, Fraser, Ingram and Lewis.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Wilkins, Jordan, Evans, Wright and Scofield.

Private Claims and Damages—Messrs Souther, Welsh, Killinger, Walton and Crabb.

Public Printing—Messrs Knox, Sellers, Shuman, Steele and Finney

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Coffey, Ingram, Killinger, Welsh and Gregg.

The Speaker announced, also, that he had appointed the following.

Special Committee on the State Appor. tionment—Messrs. Jordon, Walton, Lewis, Browne and Souther.

The list of Committees have been read.

Mr. Jordon moved that the Speaker be authorized to add four additional members to the Apportionment Committee, which was agreed to; and

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Ely, Myer, Fetter and Fleniken said additional members.

Be ruthfully Slain.—Mr Crittenden, in his speech in the Senate delivered on the occasion of the death of Mr Clayton indulged in the following beautiful remarks:

"It must be pleasing to us all to learn from the honorable Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard), that Mr. Clayton died a Christian. So he should have died. Such a death gives to humanity its proper dignity. Full of this world's honor he died full of the more precious hopes that lie beyond the grave. Of him who so dies we may well exclaim, O death! where is thy sting? O grave! where is thy victory?"

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS

At the Rochester Post Office, Pa.

The Western Mail closes at 9½ o'clock A. M.
The Cleveland & Steubenville mail closes at 9½ o'clock A. M.
The Eastern mail closes at 10 o'clock and 20 minutes A. M.
The Beaver mail closes at 12 at noon.

C. W. LOSS, P. M.

MARRIED

On Jan. 7th, by Rev. J. Murray Mr. *John L. McKenzie*, of Vanport, and Miss *Eliza White*, of Beaver.

On the 7th inst., by Andrew Watterson, Esq., Mr. *Jerod Mattmer*, to Miss *Jane Ensworth*, both of Columbiana Co. Ohio.

Feb. Appointments.

DR. H. TUBBS,

Will be at his room, Bridgewater, Lehmer's Hotel, Monday, February 16, 1857.

For consultation upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen; also Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, Ague and Fever, Fits, Impurities of the blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Ulcers, and all other varieties of long standing complaints, both external and internal.

For some ten years Dr. T. has devoted his entire time to chronic diseases, treating thousands annually, many of whom had exhausted every other resource within reach. In no case are mineral or other poisons employed, nor does he make sick to make well, or tear down to built up again. The medicines can be taken with safety by the most delicate, and patiens may remain at home, and continue with prudence their ordinary diet and excercise. Many have recovered under the treatment after friends and physicians had given up all hope, the indisputable evidence of which can always be furnished. Invalids, however reduced or despairing, are invited to call, and may be assured that no encouragement will be given or expense incurred, without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

Persons afflicted with Cancerous or Scrofula Tumors or Ulcers, should read the following:

Townsend, Huron Co., O., Oct., '56

Dr. H. Tubbs—Sir.—As I have received very great help from your treatment, and notice similar results upon several of my friends, I feel it a duty to send you my name for public reference.

A tumor became noticeable in my right breast nine years ago. For three years it caused but little attention, but subsequently it grew faster and caused me a great deal of suffering. The increase of size at last became very great; the entire side was largely swollen, and the right arm so affected as to be nearly useless. We sought the advice and aid of many physicians, who termed it a scrofular or cancerous tumor. Notwithstanding all their efforts to reduce the pain, it became intolerable and unceasing. I was urged to have the entire breast removed with the knife, and a day was appointed for the purpose; but my positive refusal to submit, prevented the operation. I was able, with difficulty, to walk.—Under your treatment, the pain has been overcome, the tumor materially reduced, and the arm fully restored. We had tried many remedies before, but the effects of none can compare with this. My general health has been improved nearly as much as the side. It is now one year since the improvement took place.

Yours, &c., MRS. GEO. TILLINGHAST.

January 11 1857.

BEAVER MARKET

BEAVER, Jan. 14, 1856

(Corrected Weekly.)

FLOUR—Per hundred	$3.50
RYE FLOUR—per cwt	2,25
BUCKWHEAT—per cwt	3,00
WHEAT—per bushel	1,20
RYE—per bushel	50
CORN—per bushel	62
OATS—per bushel	28a30
BEEF—round	6
PORK—round	6
BUTTER—per pound	20a22
EGGS—per dozen	15
POTATOES—per bushel	75
APPLES—per bushel	75a1,00

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, January 14, 1857.

FLOUR—per barrel	$5,62a6,25
BUCKWHEAT—per cwt	2,75 per cwt
HAY—per ton	8a12
HOGS—per pound	5a6
BUTTER—per pound	18a19

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Beaver, before the Hon. Judges of said Court.

In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of James Lake, dec'd.

And now, Sept. 13th, 1856, the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of James Lake, late of Greene town-ship, in said county, dec'd, viz: Rachel, intermarried with Martin Fogler, now a widow, residing in Pittsburgh, Pa., Lavina, intermarried with Salah Preden, now a widow, residing in Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa., Mary, intermarried with Joseph Amey, (the said Mary is since deceased,) leaving issue, two children, James and Mary Ellen, minors, under the age of fourteen years, residing in Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa., John Lake, who resides in Washington county, Ohio, James Lake, residing in Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa., Minerva, intermarried with David Hays, residing in Greene tp., in said county, Ellen, intermarried with Joseph Bradley, residing in Pittsburgh, Pa., Thomas J. Lake who resides in Georgetown, Beaver county, Dewitt Clinton, residing in Georgetown, Beaver county, and William W., residing in Georgetown aforesaid, and all others interested, to show cause why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said deceased, should not be awarded at the next term of said Court, to be held on the third Monday of November next. A true copy of Rule.

Attest: WM. K. BODEN, Clk.

Jan 7 1857

FEMALE AGENTS WANTED

IN *every Town or Village* of the Union, to sell DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR

Many of our Lady Agents are making more than a living from its sale. No Money required until the medicine is sold; simply a good reference accompanying application.

The Invigorator cures SICK HEADACHE.—Take one or two teaspoonsful at each attack and it will soon disappear. For an overloaded stomach, or wheu food rises or sours, take the Invigorator after eating, and it will not prove disagreeable or oppressive. For Heartburn, Palpitation, or difficult breathing, take a teaspoonful once or twice daily. For loss of Appetite, Languor or Listlessness, the medecine is invaluable. It will restore the Appetite and make the food digest well. NIGHT-MARE: take a teaspoonful on retiring and the demons of dream-land will all be fairies. After eating a hearty dinner take a dose of Invigorator and it will remove all oppression or fullness. The Invigorator is a Liver Remedy of unequalled virtue, acting directly on that organ, curing Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Billious Attacks, Dysentery, Piles, Worms, and all Female Obstructions, for which it has no equal.

Any person after using a full bottle of the Invigorator for any of the above named Complaints without benefit, can call at the Agents and get their money back. Sold at One Dollar per Bottle, by SANFORD & Co., Proprietors, New York, and by Young & Thomas, Beaver, and John Sargent, New Brighton.

Jan. 7, 1857.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

Of Pittsburgh, Wheeling, (Va.,) and Burlington, Iowa.

Founded in 1840 and incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States.
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Hon. MOSES HAMPTON,
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Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR,
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R. Oxley, Professor of Mechanical and Architectural Drawing.

Park Benjamin, of New York, and other equally distinguished literary, gentlemen from eastern cities, will also lecture before the College during winter.

This is believed to be the only Establishment in the Union founded, organized and conducted by a practical Merchant, who, from the most matured experimental information, has brought the Accountant's and Merchant's education to a degree of perfection never attained by the best theoretical teachers.

Upwards of 4,000 Students have been educated for the Merchantile Profession; and such has been the recent increase of business, that a large additional Hall and several additional Teachers of Bookkeeping have become necessary for the accommodation of the Students.

Students have access to a library of 3,000 volumes.

For full particulars send for specimens of Mr. Williams' Penmanship, and a circular of 44 pages—mailed free.

Duff's Bookkeeping, Harper's new edition, pp. 222 royal octavo. Price $1.50, postage 21 cents.

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☞ To ensure prompt answers, address all letters respecting the College to the Principal. For Duff's Systems of Bookkeeping or blanks, address any of the Pittsburgh Booksellers, or the Publishers, Harper & Brothers, New York.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Peter Shields, dec'd, late of Independence tp., Beaver county, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS STANDISH,
Executor.

Jan 7 1857.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Jan 7 1857

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, at
Jan 7 1857 A. S. HARVEY'S.
No. 3, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

LIME Green Tea, at 50 cents per pound, at No. 3, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater
Jan 7 1857 A. S. HARVEY

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

In the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Beaver, before the Honorable Judges of said Court.

In the matter of the distribution of proceeds of the sale of real estate of Charles M'Gilligan, deceased, in the hands of the trustee.

And now, Nov. 25th, 1856, the Court appoint Joseph H. Wilson, Esq., an Auditor to make distribution and report the facts with the evidence. A true extract,

Attest: WM. K. BODEN, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given to the heirs and legal representatives of said Charles M'Gilligan, dec'd and all others interested, that the Auditor will attend to the duties of the appointment, at his office in Beaver, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday the 20th of January, 1857, when and where the title, papers, and other evidences of the respective shares of said estate are required to be produced by those interested.

JOSEPH H. WILSON, Auditor.

Dec 31 1856

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

In the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Beaver, before the Honorable Judges of said Court.

In the matter of the settlement of the account of Christian Black and Eberhart Stickling, administrators of Leonard Richt, dec'd.

And now, Nov. 25th, 1856, on motion of M. B. Welsh, Esq., for the administrators, the Court appoint Joseph H. Wilson, Esq., an Auditor to marshall the assets in the hands of the said administrators, and make report to the Court. A true extract.

Attest: WM. K. BODEN, Clk.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors and others interested in the distribution above named, that the Auditor will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Beaver, on Friday the 19th day of January, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where you are requested to attend with evidence of your respective claims.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
Auditor

Dec 31 1857.

CARD.

DECEMBER, 1856.

The partnership of

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD

expiring by limitation in January next, and anxious to close out as far as possible our stock of goods preparatory to the formation of a new partnership, we will *commence on*

MONDAY, 15th OF DECEMBER,

offering our

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

In both Wholesale and Retail Rooms, at

Reduced Prices.

Some of them at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST,

SOME OF THEM AT COST,

and a large portion of them

☞ BELOW COST.

This will probably be one of the best opportunities ever offered in this city of buying

Good Goods at Low Prices,

at private sale, and we invite calls from all wanting any description of

Dry Goods,

Particular attention is invited to our very large stock of

EMBROIDERIES,

In Collars, Sleeves and Sets, all of which have been marked down to closing out prices.

Also, CLOAKS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS, Shawls, Ladies Dress Goods, in Silks, De Laines, Cashmeres, &c.

☞ The place, North east corner of 4th and Market St. dec 24 1856.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Beaver, before the Honorable Judges of said Court, at Sept. term, 1856.

In the matter of the petition of Ann Woolley, administratrix or the estate of James Woolley, dec'd, for an Auditor to make distribution of the balance found due on settlement of the account of said administration, among the heirs of said deceased.

And now, to wit, Sept. 12, 1856, the Court grant the prayer of the petitioner, and appoint B. B. Chamberlin, Esq., an Auditor to make distribution among the heirs. Nov 27, 1856, continued to same Auditor. A true extract.

Attest: WM. K. BODEN, Clk.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors and others interested in the distribution above named, that the Auditor will attend to the duties of the appointment at his office in New Brighton, on Friday, the 23d day of January, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where you are requested to attend with evidence of your respective claims. B. B. CHAMBERLIN,

Jan 7 1857 Auditor.

Notice.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the undersigned Commissions appointed by the court of Quarter Session of Beaver county to inquire into the propriety of erecting a new township out of parts of economy and New Sewickly townships in said county, will meet at the mouth of Dutchmans run, for the purpose of running the boundary lines of the proposed new township, on Monday the 12th day of Jan. A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS RENO,
JOHN H. WHISLER,

Dec. 17, '56. HUGH JACKSON.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I Robert McKibbin, of New Castle, Pa., have taken out letters of administration in the county of Lawrence, on the estate of James M'Kibbin, a pedlar in Beaver county; this is to request all persons who know themselves indebted to the said James M'Kibbin, that I have appointed James Irons, Esq., of Hopewell, my lawful agent to collect any outstanding accounts for me as if I were present. dec 17, '56 ROBERT M'KIBBIN.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a testatum Vend. Exp. Writ, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or out-cry at the Court House in Beaver, on

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1857,

at 1 o'clock P. M.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following described property, situate in the Borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by Harrison street, east by New York street, south by Water street, and west by lot of Woodruff; on which is erected a large stone building, called the Car Factory, and a number of frame tenements, with engine, shafting, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the Rochester manufacturing Company at the suit of Haigh Hartupee & Co.

JAS. DARRAGH, Sh'ff.

Sh'ff's Office, Dec. 24, 1856.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary upon the estate of James Scott, Esq., late of Chippewa tp., Beaver county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN REEVES, New Brighton,
WM. HENRY, Beaver,
Executors.

N. B. The valuable Farm, with first rate improvements, lately occupied by deceased, will be for sale early in the spring.

dec 24 1856

A few more Brass Preserving Kettles at
Oct. 8 1856. A. BESTWICK'S

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

President—Franklin Pierce.
Vice President—*(de facto)* Jesse D. Bright.
Secretary of State—William L. Marcy.
Secretary of Interior—Robert M'Clelland.
Secretary of Treasury—James Guthrie.
Secretary of War—Jefferson Davis.
Secretary of Navy—James C. Dobbin.
Post Master General—James Campbell.
Attorney General—Caleb Cushing.
Chief Justice—Roger B. Taney.
Pension Commissioner—L. P. Waldo.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—James Pollock.
Sec. of Commonwealth—A. G. Curtin.
Surveyor General—John Rowe.
Auditor General—Jacob Fry Jr.
State Treasurer—H. S. Magraw.
Judges Supreme Court—J. S Black, E. Lewis, W H Lowrie, G W Woodward, J. C Knox.
U. S. Senators—Richard Brodhead, William Bigler
Canal Commissioners—Henry S Mott, Arnold Plumer, George Scott.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

President Judge—Daniel Agnew.
Member of Congress—John Allison.
Senator—John R. Harris, Butler county
Assembly—De Lorma Imbrie, G P Shaw, A W Crawford.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Associate Judges—John Carothers, Jos. Irwin.
District Attorney—Moses B Welsh.
Sheriff—James Darragh.
Prothonotary—M S Quay.
Register & Recorder—Samuel B Wilson.
Clerk of Courts—William K Boden.
Treasurer—Hugh Anderson.
Surveyor—Azariah Wynn.
Commissioners—William P Phillips, Philip Cooper, Hugh Sutherland.
Clerk to Commissioners—A R Moore.
Court Crier—Aaron Moore.
Auditors—Thomas Bogge, James W Pauder, John R Eakin.
Poor House Directors—William Edgar, Robt Petter, William Barnes.
Trustees of Academy—Thos. Cunningham, John A M'Gill, Jos. H Dickson, Wm Davidson, R G M'Gregor, John Murray, Charles B Maclay.

Prospectus for 1857.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Established August 4th, 1821.

THE publishers of this old and firmly established paper take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to their programme for the coming year. Surfeited with politics, the claims of literature will be more than ever appreciated by the reading world. We have therefore already made arrangements with the following brilliant list of writers:

William Howitt, (of England,) Alice Cary, T. S. Arthur, Mrs. Southworth, Augustine Duganne, Mrs. M. A. Denison, the author of "Zillah," &c.

We design commencing in the first number in January next, the following original Novelet.

Tallegetta, or the Squatter's Home.

By William Howitt, author of "Rural Life on England," "Homes of the Poets," &c., &c.

This is a story of Australian Life, Mr. Howitt having visited Australia expressly with the object of acquainting himself with the novel and romantic aspects under which nature and society present themselves in that singular region.

The following Novelets will then be given, though probably not in the exact order here mentioned:

The Story of a Country Girl.—By Alice Cary. An original Novelet, written expressly for the Post.

The Withered Heart.—An original Novelet, written expressly for the Post by T. S. Arthur.

Lighthouse Island.—An original Novelet, by the author of "My Confession," "Zillah, or the Child of Medium," &c.

The Quaker's Protege.—An original novelet, by Mrs. Mary A. Denison, author of "Mark, the Sexton," "Home Pictures," &c.

The Raid of Burgundy—A Tale of the Swiss Cantons. An original Novelet, by Augustine Duganne, author of "The Lost of the Wilness."

We have also the promise of a short and condensed NOVELET, by Mrs. Southworth, to run through about six or eight numbers of the Post.

☞ In addition to the above list of contributions, we design continuing the usual amount of Foreign Letters, Original Sketches, Choice Selections from all sources, Agricultural Articles, General News, Humorous Anecdotes, View of the Produce and Stock Markets, the Philadelphia Retail Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials, &c., &c., our object being to give a complete record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

Engravings.—In the way of Engravings, we generally present two weekly—one of an instructive, and the other of a humorous nature.

The postage on the Post to any part of the U. States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms (cash in advance)—single copy, $2 00
4 copies 5 00
8 " (and 1 to the getter of the club) 10 00
12 " (and 1 to the getter of the club) 15 00
20 " (and 1 to the getter of the club) 20 00

Address, *always post-paid*,

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66 South Third street, Philadelphia.

☞ Sample numbers sent gratis to any one, when requested. Dec. 10, 1856.

LOCATING LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

THE senior partner of our firm having just returned from Iowa, where arrangements have been made with Messrs. M'CLURE & CO., Dubuque, one of the largest and most responsible locating houses in Iowa, we are now prepared, at the opening of the Land Offices, to

LOCATE LANDS.

Either with money or Land warrants. Persons with means to invest, and wishing to assure a large per centage of profit, cannot do better than invest in LAND AT GOVERNMENT PRICES.

Mechanics and laboring men having a few hundred dollars to invest in lands, or capitalists, desiring to invest largely, cannot do better than by calling on the undersigned.—Our correspondents in Iowa make the selections only through personal inspection.

Dec. 24th 1856. WM. A. HERRON & CO.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of William Lowrey & Co., in the coal mining operations at Clinton works, in Big Beaver tp., Lawrence county, has been duly dissolved, by the withdrawal of William Kennedy and William Lowrey from the concern. The settlement of old matters will be adjusted by us or by our Agent, B. D. Cooper, late manager.

JAS. DUNCAN, Fallston,
WM. KENNEDY, New Brighton.

Dec. 17 1856.

New Castle Gazette copy 3 months and send bill to this office.

TAILORING.

A. D. S. GEREN would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver and vicinity that he has opened a Tailor Shop in Anderson's Row, Beaver, Pa., where he is prepared to do anything in his line which may be entrusted to his care.

November 19, 1856.

LAND WARRANTS.

HIGHEST PRICE paid in gold for Land Warrants. Land Warrants always on hand and for sale. WM. A. HERRON & Co. Bankers and Exchange Brokers, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, and

HERRON BROTHERS,
dec 24 1856 Dubuque, Iowa.

MANTILLAS, shawls, fancy bonnets, misses and infants flats and hats at
may 7, 1856. YOUNG & THOMAS.

Have you Sabscribed for the
COSMOPOLITAN ART
FOR THE THIRD
SEE THE RARE IN
management have the
in that the collection of Wo
ed for distribution among
whose names are received pre
of January, 1857, is much
costly than on any previous year
leading works in sculpture—ex
finest marble—is the new and be
of the "WOOD NYMPH," the
three great American Statesmen, CLAY, WEBSTER and CALHOUN; also, the exquisite ideal bust, "SPRING." APOLLO and DIANA, in marble, life size. Together with the following groups and statues in Carrara marble, of the *Struggle for the Heart; Venus and Apple; Psyche; Magdalen; Child of the Sea; Innocence; Captive Bird; and Little Truant;* with numerous works in bronze, and a collection of SEVERAL HUNDRED OIL PAINTINGS, by leading artists. The whole of which are to be distributed or allotted among the subscribers whose names are received previous to the TWENTY-EIGHTH OF JANUARY, 1857, when the distribution will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Every subscriber of *three dollars* is entitled to A copy of the splendid Steel Engraving, "SATURDAY NIGHT," or

A copy of any of the following $3 Magazines one year; also,

A copy of the *Art Journal* one year, and

A Ticket in the Annual Distribution of Works of Art.

Thus, for every $3 paid, a person not only gets a beautiful Engraving or Magazine one year, but also receives the Art Journal one year, and a *Ticket* in the Annual Distribution, making *four dollars worth of reading matter* besides the ticket, by which a valuable painting or piece of statuary may be received in addition.

Those who prefer Magazines to the Engraving "Saturday Night," can have either of the following one year: Harper's Magazine, Fodey's Lady's Book, United States Magazine, Knickerbocker Magazine, Graham's Magazine, Blackwood Magazine, Southern Literary Messenger.

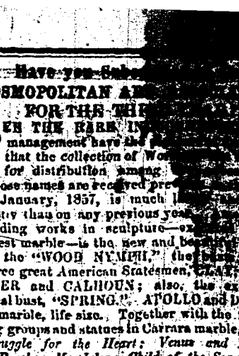
No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to six Engravings, and to six tickets in the distribution, or any five of the magazines, one year, and six tickets.

Persons, in remitting funds for membership, will please register the letter at the Post Office, to prevent loss, on receipt of which, a certificate of Membership, together with the Engraving Magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

For further particulars, see the November Art Journal sent free on application.

For membership, address C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A., 348 Broadway, New York, or Western Office, 166 Water street, Sandusky, Ohio.

Nov 26th 1856



H. Childs & Co.,

WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,
No. 133, Wood street, Pittsburgh,

HAVE just received a large and extensive stock of Boots, Shoes and Bonnets, of the latest and most fashionable styles, for fall and winter sales; purchased principally for cash, direct from the eastern manufacturers, and selected with great care as to quality and sizes best adapted to the country trade.

With our long experience in business and increased facilities both for buying and selling, we can offer superior inducements to our customers, and we invite Merchants visiting the city to an examination of our stock, assuring them we will not be undersold by any house east or west. Particular attention given to orders.

October 1, 1856

BOOTS AND SHOES. HATS AND BONNETS.

FALL GOODS.

Wilson, M'Elroy & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO
ROBERT T. SWEENEY & CO

GEORGE M'ELROY,
No. 54, Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Have now in Store a full assortment of
Imported and Domestic Dry Goods,
Which will be kept well assorted during the season

Pittsburgh, September 3, 1856.

PLASTER Cement and Grindstones.—Plaster for land and stucco work. Cement for public works, cisterns, etc. Grindstones of all sizes on hand, at 319, Liberty st., Pittsburgh,
may 21, 1856. W. W. WALLACE.

KNIT Wool Goods.—Sacks, Hoods, Opera caps, cuffs, sleeves, Ladies' merino vests, victorines &c., just opened at TAYLOR'S.

SHOES—The best assortment for ladies misses and children, at TAYLOR'S,
April 16, 1856, Rochester on the hill.

BONNETS of latest style, with trimmings to match, at TAYLOR'S
April 16, 1856 Rochester on the hill.

BRILLIANTS—20 pieces beautiful figured brilliants, at 20 cents per yard.
June 4, 1856. T. M. TAYLOR

IF you want a rich silk, French merino, wool plaid or delaine, you will find it at TAYLOR'S.
Dec 3 1856

LADIES SHOES—20 doses ladies morocco boots. 20 doz. gum over shoes and sandals, just received at TAYLOR'S.
November 19, 1856.

HEAVY Overcoats, Pants and Vests, for sale at the Shoe store of
BARNES & NICHOLSON,
de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

COARSE and fine Boots for Men and Boys, ready made, and made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,
de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

A variety of sizes of Cowing & Co's. Cistern Pumps, low for cash at BESTWICK'S.
dec 8, 1856

FINE Kid Boots for [illegible] store of
de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

GEO. R. WHITE & Co.

No. 89, Market St., Pittsburgh,

HAVING made their fall purchases, are enabled to offer to the public generally, the largest, best selected, and cheapest assortment of

FANCY & STAPLE

Dry Goods,

In the western market. Their stock comprises the

BEST FABRICS,

From the most celebrated manufacturers of goods, suitable for

HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES,

AND THE LATEST

Paris Fashions,

of every description of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c.

N. B.—Mr. White having personally attended the recent large

Auction Sales

In New York, will offer at a small advance, some

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Musdelaines, Silks, Cashmeres, French Merinoes, &c.

Besides having imported largely this season from the first

European Houses.

They are able to offer Irish Linens, Barred and Plain Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Welsh and Patent Flannels, Chintzes, and Calicoes at New York and Philadelphia prices.

sept 24 1846.

JOSEPH PUMMER,

Wholesale Dealer in

BOOTS, SHOES,

Hats, Caps, & and Bonnets

No. 105 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Penna.

HAS now on hand is receiving the largest fresh stock of Goods, that has been brought to this market for years.

Consisting of a complete assortment of Men's Boy's Youth's, and Children's Kip, Calf and Thick Boots, Men's Boy's, and Youth's Borgans, Women's and Misses' Calf, Coat, Enameled and Kip Boots, Buskins, Gaiters, and Children's Boots and Shoes. Also Gum Shoes of every discription, together with a large assortment of Fur, Pearl, Kossuth and Wool Hats, Caps, &c.

The above stock was purchased early in the Season, prior to the great advance, for cash, directly from the Eastern manufactures and will be sold on as favorable terms as any of the New York or Philadelphia houses. Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before maping their purchases in this market or going East.

Sept. 17, 1856

To Physicians.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the Beaver County Poor, and House of employment, will receive Sealed Proposals from this date to December 30th, 1856, for a Physician for the coming year. Proposals to be left at the office of Sam B. Wilson, Esq., Beaver.

Notice is also given that the said Directors will receive Sealed Proposals from this date to December 30th, 1856, for a Steward. Proposals to be left at the office of Sam. B. Wilson, Esq., Beaver Dec 3, 1856.

A. Bestwick,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE.

IN Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware, corner of Broadway and Apple streets, New Brighton, Pa., where may be found a general assortment of the above ware, as good and at prices as low as they can be got at any other house.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Oct. 8, 1856.

NOTICE.

AS my wife, Mary, has left my bed and board without cause or provocation, I hereby notify the public that I will pay no debts contracted by her after this date.

Dec 17 1856 ABEL HUNTER.

WINDOW GLASS—20 boxes assorted sizes for sale by A. S. HARVEY,
dec 17 No. 3, Stewart's Row Bridgewater.

SHAWLS, Shawls.—100 shawls, Brochi, Bay State, long and square, at prices varying from $2 to $15, just received at
November 19, 1856. TAYLOR'S.

HATS, Caps, Boots and Shoes, at
Oct. 22. YOUNG & THOMAS

SHOULD you want a cloak, cape or talma, you can find them at TAYLOR'S.

SHOULD you want a shawl (and what lady does not?) either broche, Bay State, long or square, call at TAYLOR'S.

BONNETS & RIBBONS.—We are receiving fresh supplies every week throughout the season, of the most fashionable styles.
June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

SILKS, Silks.—1000 yards silks at the old prices, at nov. 19, '56. TAYLOR'S.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy as they are sure to bring on Miscarrige, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue in Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disrodered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agents for this country.

I. C. BALDWIN & Co.,
Rochester, N.Y.

TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn, N. Y. General Agents.

N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agents, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by C. L. KAISER, Rochester, Pa.

Wholesale Agents FLEMING BROTHER, Pittsburgh Pa. Dec. 12

B. A. Fahnestock & Co.,

Corner of Wood and First Streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

Wholesale Druggists and manufacturers of white & red lead, Litharge,

Have in Store and offer for Sale,

124 baskets olive oil,	100 bbls. rosin	60 bbls. tanner's oil
100 carboys muriatic acid	100 boxes castile soap	24 ds. British linseed oil
160 cases extract logwood	100 bbls. venetian red	14 ds. pow'd ultramarine
200 kegs sup carb. soda	600 lbs. oil sassafras	20 do spanish brown
600 gallons sweet oil	200 bbls. dye woods	12 cases gum shellac
100 lbs. citric acid	300 lbs oil origanum	40 kegs emery
300 do oil spruce	20 cases gum arabic	10 bbls. refined borax
200 ounces iodine	60 bbls. epsom salts	60 cases British lustre
100 lbs. English calomel	60 yellow ochre	12 casks chalk
160 do blue mass	84 bbls black lead	60 casks sal. soda
126 bbls. lampblack	60 do alum	13 bbls. rotten stone
100 do whiting	20 do flour sulphur	10 do Irish moss
100 do putty	26 do roll brimstone	10 bales corks.

Having resident partners in New York and Philadelphia to take advantage of all changes in the market, we are enabled to sell for cash, or to prompt time dealers, on as favorable terms as Eastern jobbing houses.

Our brand of white lead we guarantee to be strictly pure, full weight, and not surpassed by any for fineness and whiteness.

October 15, 1856.

DALY'S

ORIGINAL FIFTH STREET

Stocking Factory,

(Established 1839.)

Is now at the corner of Fifth Street and Market Alley, Pittsburgh.

WHERE every article in the Hosiery line is manufactured. Wholesale Depot for Bradley's Stocking Yarn. To prevent mistakes and consequent disappointment, remember the corner is the salesroom of our Factory.

Oct. 1, 1856.

A NEW STOCK OF Fall and Winter Goods.

JUST received at the corner of Market and Bridge streets, Bridgewater, Pa. I have just received and am now opening a very desirable stock of goods suitable for the present and coming season, to which I invite the attention of my old customers and the public in general to an examination, as I feel confident it will compare in quality and price to any other house in this vicinity.

DRESS GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

I would especially invite the ladies to call and examine my stock of silk, French merinoes, all wool delaines, cashmeres, coburgs, poplins, Persian cloths, Persian twills, ginghams, chambros, paper cambrics, cambric, jaconet, swiss and mul muslins, shawls, dress trimmings, lace fringes, bonnet ribbon, sleeves, collars, waist bands, hose &c. Also a large assortment of men and boys wear, consisting of black and colored French cloths, doe skins fancy, cassimeres, tweeds, cords, jeans, satin and fancy vestings, nett shirts and drawers, silk cravats, handkerchiefs, stocks, suspenders, comforts &c.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Colored, white and barred flannel, canton flannels, linseys, brown and bleached muslins, shirting checks, drilling, anakeens, tickings &c. Boots and shoes for men, boys, ladies and children, for durability and neatness cannot be surpassed. Also a large assortment of soft hats, cloth, plush and oil silk caps. Hardware, queensware, glass, nails and groceries, all of which will be sold low for cash or produce.

Oct. 15, 1856. THOMAS ALLISON.

Bernard House.

No. 94, Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. BERNARD, PROPRIETOR.

THIS house is eligibly situated, convenient to business, has just been opened for the reception of guests, is fitted up in the best style. Rooms large and well furnished. The House is conducted upon the European principle; all the delicacies of the market purchased, and charge made in proportion to amounts ordered, with moderate charge for rooms. The Proprietor having long experience in his business, feels confident in being able to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Terms always reasonable. A share of patronage is solicited. may 7, 1856.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

Just Received at No. 1, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

THE subscriber has received and is now opening a very desirable stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which he will take pleasure in showing to his old customers and the public generally, Consisting in part of the following articles.

Fr. Cloths, doeskin cassimeres, fancy cassimeres, all wool tweeds, jeans, satin, tweeds, satinetts, corduroy, knit drawers and undershirts, Canton flannels, flannels, gent's gloves, half hose, stocks, cravats, h'dk'fs, etc.

He wishes to inform the Ladies that he has a very desirable stock of

Dress Goods and Trimmings,

viz: Black and colored silks, French merinos, thibet cloths, Fr. merino plaids, all wool delaines, coburgs, Parisian twills, debages, delaines, ginghams, prints, collars, undersleeves, shimizetts, bonnets, mantua and waist ribbons, brocha and long shawls, dress trimmings, gloves and hosiery, etc.

Also, groceries, hardware, queensware, boots and shoes, which he will offer at a small advance either for cash or produce. ☞ All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Oct. 28, 1856. THOS. ALLISON.

Every day Brings Something New

I. N. Atkins has just received from Philadelphia a large stock of the

Fall and Winter style of silk, Felt and Soft Hats

Of all kinds and prices.

Also on hands and manufacturing a heavy stock of fur & wool hats, which he will sell very cheap.

Lambs wool and all kinds of furs taken in exchange for hats at the highest prices.

Come, all who want good, serviceable, and fashionable hats and caps, and be supplied.

☞ Remember the sign of the BIG HAT.

Beaver, Nov. 19, 1856.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT YOUNG & THOMAS'S,

Corner of Third and Elk streets, Beaver Pa.

There they can be bought cheap for cash or country produse. Oct. 22.

Merchant's Hotel.

CORNER SECOND AND SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform this community, that he has recently fitted out this House in the most modern and approved style, and earnestly asks for a share of your patronage. Charges moderate.

JAMES C. M'KEE.

mar14

BARRED FLANNELS—Rob Roy Flannels. Heavy barred country flannels, a very superior article. at nov. 19 TAYLOR'S.

LADIES and infants hoods, ladies zephyrs sleeves and cuffs, woolen cuffs and scarfs, Young & Thomas.

SHAWLS, Palmas, comforts, blankets, glove woolen and buckskin, socks, woolen and ton at Young & Thomas's.

FALL and winter bonnets, silk and straw bonnet trimmings of all kinds at
YOUNG & THOMAS

PARAMETA, Coburg, Thibet and Madann cloths, delaines, Persian and all Wool Plaids, robes and poplins, at
Oct. 22. YOUNG & THOMAS.

A good assortment of pressed Japaned wares and miners lamps, cheaper than at any other house, at A. BESTWICK'S.

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND

FEVER AND ACUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH AND LIVER

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the stomach, Cockicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve raised up

THE PHILLIPSBURGH
WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE present physician of this place respectfully informs the citizens of Beaver and the adjoining counties, that he has lately opened and greatly improved the above institution, and carries on successfully, the treatment, by water.

His long experience in that branch of healing art enables him to cure diseases uncontrollable under any other system. He would also notify the public in the neighborhood, that he practices the Allopathic and Homoepathic systems, and will attend to all calls as a physician and surgeon through the neighborhood.

The subscriber being a regular educated physician, and having practiced medicine and surgery during nearly 20 years, is enabled to respond to all reasonable expectations from those that place themselves under his care.

aug. 27, 1856. C. BAELZ, M. D.

Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that an application will be made to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, for a Bank Charter, with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, with the usual and ordinary Banking privileges, to be called the Bank of Beaver county, and located on the Falls of the Beaver, in Beaver county, Pa.

J. L. Newbold,	William Kennedy,
Edward Hoops,	S. H. Robertson,
A. Robertson,	Thos. J. Power,
S. Merrick,	H. Mandennall,
M. T. Kennedy,	Jos. H. Dickson,
W. L. Dickinson,	Walter Chester,
S. H. Darragh,	B. B. Chamberlin,
William Sterling,	Thos. Cunningham.

June 25, 1856.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Joseph F. Cunningham and Matthew Gilleland, under the firm of J. F. Cunningham & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and Matthew Gilleland is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the said company.

J. F. CUNNINGHAM,
M. GILLELAND.

Fallston, Oct. 21st, 1856.

The undersigned, desirous of closing his Store at Fallston, will from this date dispose of the entire stock in the store lately occupied by J. F. Cunningham & Co., AT AND UNDER COST.

Oct. 21. M. GILLELAND.

Wilson, Childs & Co.
Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
AND
NOTIONS,

No. 45, Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa., opposite the St. Charles Hotel.

Are now receiving an unusually large and complete assortment of Dry Goods and Notions, and by the 10th of September will be prepared to exhibit a very attractive stock, which, by means of a buyer constantly in the market, will be kept full throughout the season.

The attention of the trade is respectfully invited. sept. 3, 1856.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT CALVIN, late of South Beaver township, Beaver county, dec'd, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, in said township, and those having claims against said estate, will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

REUBEN WATT,
Nov. 5, 1856. Executor.

Second Large Arrival of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT
TAYLOR'S

THE great secret in selling goods consists in buying the right kind at the right time and right price. Fully satisfied of this fact, we have adopted the plan of visiting the Eastern markets about once every sixty days, and by so doing we have every thing fresh and fashionable in its proper season. We are now offering our second large stock of goods, of over

THIRTY BOXES AND BALES

of staple and fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes Hats and Caps, making in all one of the most extensive stocks of goods ever offered in any one house in the county, to which we invite the attention of the public generally.

"Let those now buy who never bought before, And those who always bought, still buy the more

T. M. TAYLOR,
Nov. 19, 1856. Rochester on the hill

CURTAIN WAREROOM.

A CARD

HAVING received my Spring assortment of Goods, I respectfully invite my friends to give me a call. My stock consists of Brocotel, satin delaine, English mixed delaine, damasks and moreens; superb lace curtains; mull do., of all prices, and new styles and finish; rich cornices of entirely new patterns, at various prices. Tassels and cords of all dinds, for curtains; gimps, fringes, curtain bands of all patterns; French and English quilts, dimety spreads; buff hollands and green do. of all widths; window shades at very low prices. In my bedding ware-room will be found an immense stock of beds, mattrasses, bolsters and pillows, comforts, sheets, pillow slips, towels, sacking bottoms, chair cushions, settee seats, pew cushions, and every article usually found in an extensive Upholstery Establishment, doeping these things ready made. I can furnish them at once and without delay. carpets made and put down. Venitian blinds of a kinds; blinds painted and Trimmed. Roller blinds fitted up.

Orders promptly filled and goods carefully packed. WM. NOBLE, Upholsterer.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1856.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG Having returned from Europe, has resumed the practice of his profession. Office and residence No. 148 Third Street, two doors above Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

June 11 1y.

A. Bestwick,

MANUFACTURER and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware,

Jobbing, Roofing, Spouts, &c., made to order.

☞ Shop on Broadway, one door above Apple street, New Brighton, Pa. (ap4)

FRESH FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber having returned from the East, will open, during the present week, a large stock of staple and fancy Dry Goods, embracing the latest and most fashionable styles in the market. T. M. TAYLOR,

aug27, 1856. Rochester on the hill.

To Mill Owners

FRENCH BURR and Laurel Hill Mill Stones bolting cloths, mill spindles, mill irons screws, screen wire, corn and cob grinders, cast iron proof staffs, on hand at 319, Liberty street. Pittsburgh. may 21 W W WALLACE.

STEAM Engines and Boilers.—Engines with the latest improvements, warranted best quality, on hand and made to order. Boilers of Juniata Iron, made on short notice. Orders filled with despatch at 319, Liberty st. pittsburg may 21, 1856. W W WALLACE.

DE LORMA IMBRIE,

Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on Third street, opposite John Shivelay's Hat Store. ap26

Low by the Piece.

100 pieces bleached muslins, assorted.
5 bales brown do do
200 pieces Cocheco and other prints.
50 pieces Lancaster ginghams.

June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

MANTILLAS, Capes and Cloaks.—100 just opened, from $2 to $12, at TAYLOR'S

STELLA SHAWLS.—This beautiful article of dress, together with crapes, lisse, thibet and other beautiful styles of summer shawls, just received at June 4. TAYLOR'S

Just Received at the
New Drug and
CHEMICAL STORE.

Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago.
Tapioca, Arrow Root, Lac Sulphur.
Ground Ginger, Cinnamon, Mustard, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, extracts for cooking &c.
Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Nutmeg, Vanilla, Pine Apple &c.

Alum, Copperas, Indigo, Oxalic Acid, white and common Glue, Madder, Extract Logwood, ground do. Camwood, burnt Umber, Vermilion, Chromic Green, Yellow Ochre, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Vandyke Brown, Starch, Rosin Chalk, Putty, Oils, Glass Turpentine, Varnish, Carpenters Cough Syrup of Hoarhound, Carrigreen, and Slippery Elm.

Sellers Cough Syrup, McLane's Vermifuge, Carpenters do. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Dudley's Pain Extractor, Holland Bitters, Terrell's Tetter Ointment, Tooth Paste and Powder, Clothes Brushes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, White Wash do. Trusses, Fancy Soap, Glaziers Tacks, Perfumery generally, Vials, Bottles by the gross or otherwise, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Nursing Bottles, Brandy and Wine for Medicinal purposes.

O. CUNNINGHAM.

Oct. 22, 1856

To School Directors, Supervisors AND COLLECTORS.

The Commissioners of Beaver County would earnestly call the attention of the above named officers to the following sections of an Act passed in 1856:

Relative to the sale of Lands for the non-payment of Taxes.

Section 2 That from and after the passage of this act, assessors, supervisors, and collectors of road and school taxes be, and they are hereby required to make their returns for the collection of all taxes on unseated lands, on or before the first day of January in each and every year, and if not so made by said assessors and collectors, such returns shall not thereafter be received, nor shall such taxes be a lien on real estate: Provided, That this section shall not be construed to exempt any such assessors and collectors, and their bail, from liability for not making their returns according to law.

Section 3. That it shall be the duty of supervisors and collectors of road taxes, and of all collectors of any other taxes whatever, to make return to the County Commissioners of any exhonerations claimed by them, on or before the first day of January in each year; and it shall not be lawful for the said County Commissioners to grant any exhonerations after that time, nor for the county Treasurer to sell any lands which shall have been returned and taxes exhonerated, after the said time.

Wm. H. Talcott & Co
(Successors to T. Kennedy, Jr.)
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
AND DEALERS IN
Imported and Domestic Fancy Goods,
NO. 62 WOOD ST., COR. OF FOURTH,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Gilt Mouldings, Portrait Frames and Looking Glass Plates always on hand.

Nov. 21, 1855.

Ambrotypes.

MR. PURVIANCE has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Beaver County, that he has permanently located in the Seminary buildings (lately occupied by Miss Curtiss) in the Borough of New Brighton, where he will always be found ready to wait on his friends and all others who wish artistic and life-like Miniatures.

All sizes and styles of Likenesses furnished at less than Pittsburgh prices.

Beautiful and accurate impressions of the smallest children taken by an instantaneous process.

Pictures taken equally as well in cloudy as clear weather.

New Brighton, May 14, 1856.—1 yr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of Harriet Crowell, late of Borough township, Beaver county, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them to the subscriber, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW STEWART, Adm'r.
Bridgewater, Nov. 12, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of David Andrews, late of Darlington township, Beaver county, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them to the subscriber, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT HUGHES,
December 10, 1856. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration have been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of James Renton, late of Patterson tp., dec'd. Those having claims against the deceased will please present them for settlement, and all persons who are indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

JAMES CRISWELL, Adm'r.
ELIZABETH RENTON, Adm'x.
Nov. 19, 1856.

HALL & Co.,
(Successors to John Hall.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hat and Cap Manufacturer,
AND DEALERS IN
FURS, TRIMMINGS &c.
NO 89 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, Pa.

WE have just received a splendid stock of New and Fashionable Fall and Winter Goods. This firm is composed of practical men, who make and warrant their work. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine our stock. Sept. 19 '55.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs. Call and examine my stock. Shop opposite Hugh Anderson's Grocery, on 3d street The stock is lower than ever before offered in this market. Old Chairs painted or grained, and made to look as well as new.

Beaver, Dec. 13, 1854.

GLASS WARE—A large stock just received and for sale by A. S. HARVEY,
dec 17 No. 3, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

LADIES' fine heel Gaiters, the latest style, at the Shoe store of
BARNES & NICHOLSON,
Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

FRENCH Morocco heel Boots for Ladies, the most fashionable style, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,
de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

GLOVE leather patent tip Boots for Ladies, at the Shoe store of
BARNES & NICHOLSON,
de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

BLACK and tan colored Gaiters, for Ladies and Misses, at the Shoe store of
BARNES & NICHOLSON,
de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

FRENCH leather Boots for Ladies and Misses, a new style for winter, made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,
de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

KID and French Morocco Buskins, a very fine article, at the Shoe store of
BARNES & NICHOLSON,
de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

FINE Kid Boots for Ladies, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,
de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

BILLIARDS AND LAWNS—A fresh supply just received, and selling low, at
TAYLOR'S
april 26, 1856. Rochester on the hill.

BANKING HOUSES
OF
JOHN T. HOGG:

Bedford.....Bedford Co.
Somerset.....Somerset Co.
Mt. Pleasant.....Westmoreland Co
Connellsville.....Fayette Co.
Uniontown..... " "
Brownsville..... " "
New Brighton.....Beaver Co.

Deposits Received, Discounts Made.
Drafts Bought, Sold and Collected.
Bank Notes and Specie Bought and Sold.

Stocks, Notes and other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

Correspondence & Collections Solicited.

Aug. 8, '55.

T. J. CHANDLER.....M. E. GILLESPIE

A CARD.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of Dental Surgery, Dr. M. E. Gillespie, (late of Crestline, Ohio,) under the name of Chandler & Gillespie, where we are prepared to perform all the operations of the profession, in the most approved manner. Teeth from one to full sets inserted in gold or silver plate.—Also full or partial setts on gutta percha vase.

We are also prepared to insert teeth in entire porcelain base, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, in beauty and cleanliness. we invite attention to our specimens.

All those indebted to me by note of book account, will please call and settle, as I am anxious to close my old books. T. J. CHANDLER.

Rochester, Aug. 6, 1856—6 m.

Wall Paper!

On Hand and for sale an extensive collection of

PAPER HANGINGS,

Comprising a grea number of new patterns, selected expressely for this market from French and American manufactures, of Gold, Gold and Velvet Flowered, of every variety; Glazed and Unglazed; all the various styles of Imitation Wood-work, such as

OAK, MARBLE, MAPLE, MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, &c.

Varnished and Plain, making altogether an assortment that cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or low prices, by any house west of the Allegheny mountains. prices range from 5 cents to 5 dollars per piece. persons desirous of looking through the assortment, whether disposed to purchase or not, are respectfully invited to call at

THOS. PALMER'S
March 26, 1866. No 55 Market street

Flouring Mill and Dwelling for Sale

THE LARGE FLOURING MILL, known as the Townsend Mill, situated on the New Brighton Race, New Brighton, is offered for sale low. It is thirty-five by forty-five feet, four stories high, including basement, has four run of Burrs: is in good running order, good water power and within a few hundred yards of the Ohio and and Penna. Railroad Depot The whole or a part can be had to suit purchasers.

Also, a large Brick House and two Town Lots, situated on the centre of Broadway, New Brighton. The house is 32 by 40 feet, two stories high The lots are 42 by 150 feet and well improved, with shrubbery and fruit trees. The whole will be sold low. For further information enquire of the owner on the premises, or by letter to the subcriber.

August 6th 1856 JOSEPH McCONNELL.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A FARM.

ANY person wishing to purchase one of the best and most desirable Farms in Beaver county, can be accommodated by calling on the subscriber, with one containing about 230 acres, about 180 of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, and the remainder covered with good standing timber, most all under fence; on which there is erected a large and very convenient cut stone dwelling, one log and one frame tenant house, a large double barn, a wagon house and granary, and all necessary out buildings; is well watered, and an abundance of all kinds of the best of fruit, and produces equal to any other farm in the county.—Terms, one fourth or one-fifth in hand, and the remainder in eight yearly instalments; the price so low that any good practical farmer can make his payments all after the first on the farm. The farm is very pleasantly situated, lies level and easily cultivated. Possession given at any time within one month after the sale, and if not sold soon, will be rented for a term of four or five years. None need apply to rent but a good practical farmer. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
Nov. 5, '56. Attorney, Beaver, Pa.

W. P. MARSHALL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS

Exclusively, now offer at their Store Room *No 87, Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa*, a new stock of parlor, hall, dining room, Chamber and office paper, also assembly rooms, ceiling and panel decorations, wood and marble imitations; together with everything in the line of paper hangings. Also a large stock of window shades, to which the attention of country dealers is directed. Special inducements offered to cash buyers. sept 24 1856

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following lots in the borough of New Brighton, viz: Nos. 313, 315 and 317, situate on the Railroad at the corner of second and apple streets, and No. 374 at the corner of second and Harmony streets. They will be sold singly or together, to suit purchasers. For price and terms enquire of Edward Hoops, New Brighton, or of the subscriber in Pulaski township.

sept 10 1856 JAMES FERGUSON.

Livery Stable.

THE Subscriber having bought the Livery Stock of Young & Jackson, and added several more Horses and Buggies, is now prepared to accommodate the people with good horses and buggies, saddle horses, and anything in his line. Also persons wishing conveyance to and from the cars, will be accommodated at any time, by leaving notice at the stable or at Dr. Smith's Drug Store, in Bridgewater.

Also, Omnibusses and Carriages for funerals &c. JOHN WOODRUFF.

Bridgewater, Feb. 20, 1856.

The Teeth! The Teeth!!

W. M. WRIGHT, M. D., Surgeon Dentist. Office and residence, No. 252, Penn street, Pittsburgh, opposite Christ's M. E. Church.

Dr Wright's long experience in the practice of Dentistry, has put him in possession of all the improvements in the line of his profession.

Dr. Wright's facilities for dispatching work will enable persons visiting Pittsburgh, to have operations performed during a short stay.

Dr. Wright respectfully refers to the medical profession of Pittsburgh.

April 23, 1856.

W. G. CHITTICK & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS.

No. 9, Strawberry St., Philadelphia.

WOULD respectfully solicit an examination of their goods by the Merchants of Beaver and the adjacent counties.

Their stock comprises a full assortment of the best and most popular brands of American fabric. In foreign goods they are prepared to offer peculiar advantages that portion of their stock being for the most part, of their own importation, or bought under the hammer.

Aug. 20.

Beaver Lodge, No. 366, I. O. of O. F Bridgewater, Beaver Co., Pa.

MEETS every Tuesday evening in their Hall in the third story of Brown's Brick Block, Bridgewater, Pa.

OFFICERS ELECTED, PRESENT TERM.

Noble Grand—H. G. Johnston, V. G.—John Woodruff, Secretary—David Woodruff, Jno. Sharp, A. Sec'y—Wm. Barnes, P. G.; Jos. Bernhard, P. G.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence on occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
For the rapid Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only is formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c.; and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by

AGENTS—Maclay & Young, Beaver, Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; C. L. Kaiser, Rochester, J. Sargent, New Brighton; John Black Darlington; and by all merchants everywhere. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver.

Look for the Big Watch.

H. T. PATTON

HAS removed his CLOCK & JEWELRY STORE to the old stand, corner of Bridge and Mulberry streets, Bridgewater, where he will keep a good supply of

Clocks,

WATCHES, AND ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

30 Hour Brass Clocks at $1.50.
" Best Jerome do. $3 to 3.50.

All clocks sold, warranted to keep good time, if not, the money refunded. Also,

Variety Goods
OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Call and examine my stock.

I would beg leave to thank my customers for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and I am now prepared to repair all kinds of watches and clocks; all good watches warranted to keep good time. Jewelry neatly repaired at all times. Gold and silver taken in exchange for work or goods.

Bridgewater, April 17, '33.

To the Ladies.

WE have just received from the East, our early supply of Fall Goods, to which we respectfully ask your attention. Our stock of Dress Goods is extensive and beautiful, embracing a large variety of figured and plain delains. Figured and plain French merinos, figured and striped cashmeres, figured and plain wool delaines, French merinos in fancy colors, figured Persian twills, beautiful wool plaids, debeges in great variety, mode de Paris stripes, Coburgs in all colors prints of latest styles; and everything usually found in a first class Dry Goo ls store.

Having given our exclusive attention to the Dry Goods trade, and visiting the eastern market frequently, we feel justified in saying, that we can now offer greater inducements than ever, to those wishing any thing in our line.

T. M. TAYLOR,
sept. 3, 1856. Rochester on the hill.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J. MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste.

1st. Single gum-teeth, on gold or silver plate
2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.
3d. Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.

Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1856.

David Stanton, M. D. Wm. Stanton, M. D.

DRS. D. & W. STANTON,

RESPECTFULLY offer their services in the practice of medicine and surgery, to the inhabitants of New Brighton, Fallston and vicinity.

Office and residence in second story of M'Cleery's building, one door North of MERRICK House, New Brighton, Pa. April 16, 1856.

ALL unsettled accounts on my books must be settled before the 1st of January next, after which date they will be left with a proper officer for collection. A favor by calling immediately will be duly appreciated.

D. STANTON.

Glad News.

FULL OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED AND SUFFERING!

Many of the thousand portals of Death may be closed, and life made happier, and more comfortable to thousands who are now in danger. Doubtless this world contains many a balm to soothe its physical woes and cure its diseases. Among those in prominent rank, stands

BOWMAN'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

A SAFE and speedy cure for Consumption, not only in those milder forms of Throat and Lung Diseases, such as colds, coughs, quinsey, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, Ministers' sore throat, weakness of the chest, asthma, inward ulcer, spitting of blood, influenza, croup, whooping-cough, pain in the breast and side, hoarseness, catarrh and catarrhal affections, inflammation of the lungs, bleeding of the lungs, and such like. But its superior excellence is seen and tested in the more advanced affections of the lungs. For the truth of the above statement and the efficiency of the preparations as an antidote, we refer the public to the following testimonials:

Language I scarcely strong enough to tell the great power of this

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

The doubting may try and be convinced.

The Proprietors point to the following bona fide certificates with confidence on the community; they are but samples of the many hundreds of testimonials in our possession:

Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1856.—Last spring, while in Pittsburgh, I had a bad cold and cough, which troubled me much, and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Bowman's Vegetable Compound for diseases of the throat and lungs, which I commenced taking, and found relief almost immediately. I had taken many things for cough and hoarseness, but never got anything to help me as it has done. I believe it to be the best antidote for coughs and hoarseness that is out, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. THOS. H. STOCKTON.

Pastor 1st Prot. Meth Church.

From Judge Vanhorn, of the District Court at Cincinnatia.

Cincinnati, May 3, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for bronchitis and cough, and believe it to be the best medicine out for those diseases, and the only one I ever got to give me any permanent relief. It will cure. I recommend it to the public as an honest and efficient medicine, and will perform what it is published to do. W. VANHORN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound in my family, for coughs, colds and Ministers' sore throat and believe it to be the best thing that I ever got for those complaints, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

REV. J. GASTON,
Pastor of the Clinton st. M. E. Church,
June 10, 1855. Cincinnati.

Here is one from the old pioneer Methodist preacher of Ohio, Rev. J. B. Finley.

I believe Bowman's Vegetable Compound to be the best remedy for Diseased Throat and Lungs, of the day. I have tested it, and found it to be the best of all the popular remedies I ever tried, and I have tried very many. I recommend it to the public. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.

Cincinnati July 1856. Rev. J. B. FISLEY.

Hear what the celebrated Dr. Peck says:

New York, May 12, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for coughs and hoarseness in speaking; and believe it to be the best preparation for Throat and Lung complaints I ever got; and I recommend it to the public speaker and singer, as well as the afflicted with Lung disease. J. T. PECK.

Hear what Dr. Benson, of Cincinnati, says: [Extract from a letter.]

"Bowman's Vegetable Compound contains a virtue which is not possessed by any other popular medicine in my knowledge. It does not only smoothe the disease over, giving it only temporary relief (like most of patent medicines,) but it commences at tee root of the disease, and performs a perfect cure.

G. W. BENSON, M. D.

Our space will not permit us to publish any certificates in full, but we would refer to the following persons, whose letters are in our possession, certifying to its worth:

Rev. Bishop Morris,	Cincinnati,
Rev. Robert Walker,	"
Rev. Joel White,	Economy,
Rev. John Powell,	Portsmouth,
John L. M'Junkin,	Butler,
Henry L. Griffith, Esq.	Pittsburgh,
B. B. Baker,	Wheeling,
Capt. E. Gordon,	Pittsburgh,
John T. M'Combs,	"
Mrs. Mary Morrow,	N. Brighton,
Mrs. M. Evans,	"
Robert Greenlee,	Beaver,
Isaac Sutherland,	Vanport,
Mrs. S. A. Gettys,	Freedom,
Silas Roberts,	Meadville,
Henry Smith,	New Castle,
Mrs. Sarah Lowry,	Lawrence co.
Joseph P. Brown,	"
Martha A. Wilson,	New Castle,
Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston,	Pittsburgh,
T. C. Cunningham,	Allegheny,
Isaac Whitesides,	"
D. Maratta,	Bridgewater,
Rev. Wm. Smith,	Louisville,
Judge Keys,	Cincinnati,
Capt. Geo. Kennedy,	Wellsville,
James Wilkins,	Allegheny,
J. P. O'Neil,	Steubenville,
Rev. Henry Cline,	Venanco co.
Dr. James Parsons,	Louisville,
Rev. John Watkins,	Maysville,
Capt. Jacob Poe,	Georgetown,
James L. Dodds,	Butler co.
Ex-Gov. Wm. Bigler,	Penn'a,
Rev. G. Seckon,	Louisville.

Bowman's Vegetable Compound sold by Druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

C. L. Keyser is our agent at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. Retail merchants can be supplied at our wholesale prices, by C. L. Kaiser. Also H. T. & J. Reeves, New Brighton. Direct all orders for medicine to D. H. M. Bowman & Co., New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., sole Proprietors. Agents wanted in every village in the United States and Canada3. Apply by letter or otherwise to the proprietors.

Nov. 19, 1856.

PITTSBURGH.
Fall of 1856.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD,
North-east corner 4th and Market Sts.,
PITTSBURGH,

HAVE now open, their large Fall supply of Family and Fancy DRY GOODS; including the newest styles of Ladies Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, Shawls, and super-French cloth Cassimeres, Doeskins. All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES. Persons from a distance visiting Pittsburgh at the approaching State Fair, or at any other time, wanting any article in the Dry Goods line, will do well to call with us. Oct. 1, 1856.

War is Horrible!

FRIENDS, Citizens and Strangers, TAKE NOTICE—That D. WOODRUFF still continues the MARBLE BUSINESS in all its various branches. Persons wishing any thing to mark the last resting place of their friends,' will find it greatly to their interest to give me a call before going to Pittsburgh; as I am determined not to be undersold. Stock of the best Rutland and Italian marble. Jobs finished with dispatch and workmanship warranted. A word to the wise is sufficient. ☞ Shop on Bridge street, opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store.

ap18-1y

LEATHER belts for machinery, on hand, and made to order, also Bag Belting for Elevators, at 319, Liberty street, Pittsburgh. may 21, 1856 W. W. WALLACE.

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and bloches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate ase of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benifit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another, after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846 —second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady —there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

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